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No. 12.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

A

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DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1880.

No. 12.

Farewell to the Old Year 1880.

Before our next number will be issued the present year will have performed, the great work assigned to it in the cycle of years, and will have been swallowed up in the maw of Time. In parting with it we feel some hing akin to what we shou'd feel in separating forever with an old friend.

During the progress of 1880 many important events have taken place in the history and condition of the world, but no where on this globe has the year been more signally eventful than in the increased prosperity of our country. The general health, the universal peace and content, and the bountiful crops which have been garnered, all declare that 1880 has proven a blessing to our people and every Christian heart in the land should bound with gratitude to the Giver of all good, for His boundless mercies and the rich stores showered upon us and upon all our avocations. The most abundant products have rewarded the tiller of the soil for his labors in every field of agriculture and horticulture. Plenty and happiness smile over the whole family of the American Union. Never in our history have farmers had greater cause for self-gratulation and joyful thanksgiving than 1880 has brought to them.

Our law-makers and officials may claim the credit of the present prosperity of the country and the great abundance of money in circulation, but they are not entitled to it. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits by their industry and improved system of husbandry, and by the practice of economy aided with favorable seasons and a foreign demand for the products of the soil, have brought about the balance of trade in our favor, and changed the flow of coin from outgoing Money being brought to incoming. abroad for our exports instead of large importations of goods in exchange, our people have used our own manufactures in place of the foreign article, altho' often paying more for the same, has caused paper money and coin to be put into freer trials and labors.

circulation, and thereby increased the demands for labor, which has maintained fair prices, altho' the cost of living has been cheapened.

Bad seasons and other causes have created for the past two years in England, Ireland and other countries great scarcity of bread and meat, amounting almost to a famine, while Providence has blessed our farmers with not only unusual quantities of every product of the soil including fruits and luxuries, but flocks and herds have increased rapidly. The mechanic applying his labor and his art has also wonderfully contributed to this millenial condition of American The labor-saving machinery of this affairs. country has done more toward the ability of production of the necessaries of life and toward the comfort and luxury of the masses than tens of millions of human hands could accomplish unaided by the almost reasoning powers of machinery and implements. To this great class of workers and artizans are to be mainly attributed the enviable position which fifty millions of free people now hold, and which hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of the earth have cause to envy. Have we not cause then to bless God for casting "our lines in pleasant places."

During the past year, and for many years, the MARYLAND FARMER has used all its abiuty to aid in bringing about so much of this prosperity to the farmers, as depended upon personal endeavors, by constantly advocating untiring industry, constant attention to the demands of the farm and small details of the household, rigid economy, the advantages resulting from the use of improved implements and machinery, and the practice of a higher order of cultivating the soil, avoiding specialties, seeking to diversify as far as possible home production, that the farmer might not lose, in one bad season, the fruits of all his labor; but that he might sustain himself by success in some of the many means he employed to look to for profit.

If we have by our earnest efforts in helping a single one of our many readers to make "two blades of grass grow where one only grew before," or have aided in contributing to a single individual's happiness or to the general prosperity, we shall deem ourselves well rewarded for all our trials and lebore

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

(Regular Correspondence.)

LONDON, England, Sept. 25, 1880.

The rain and floods of the past week have done great damage to the crops still outstanding in the North of England and in Scotland. Judging from reports recently received, there appears to be good reason to believe that the yield of wheat upon thrashing will be considered short of the anticipations indulged in during the brilliant harvest weather, which, beneficial as it was in many respects, was unable to produce grain which had not been formed at an earlier period of the year In the Midland counties especially, the thrashing machines are beginning to tell a tale of decided deficiency, while the quality of the sample show considerable variation. This state of affairs has not been without its effect upon prices, and as growers have shown a bolder front in resisting the decline, a decided reaction has taken place, the effect of which has been to raise values 1s. to 2s. per qr., both in London and the country. The supplies of home-grown wheat have been comparatively light; but a ready sale for all suitable milling parcels has been found, the fact of the harvest not being muce to boast of after all having forced itself prominently into notice. It cannot, however, be said that the recent improvement may be taken as the first step towards a materially enhanced range of values, as the larger millers have shown little inclination to increase their stocks, which would have been the case at the commencement of what promised to be a prolonged rise. Had the French crop resulted badly, as was the case last year, prices might have risen as they did then, in face of the American surplus; but as it is, the new world's abundance far exceeds the estimated deficiency of the old, and there is not much chance of prices ruling at other than a very moderate level under the purely legitimate influence of supply and demand.

London, England, Oct. 3, 1880.

Although less rain has fallen during the past week, the weather has remained dull and damp, unfavorable alike for thrashing and the continuation of harvest in the North, where farmers, who have been prevented by the wet weather from secur ng the outstanding crops, have had the mortification of seeing the grain deteriorate day by day. The season being so far advanced, attention is mainly directed to the yield of the various cereals upon thrashing, and there now appears little to doubt that in the case of wheat, at least, the provement in the value of marketable English

outcome of the crop, will not be the abundance which many anticipated. The course of prices has been sufficient proof of this, as the past few weeks have shown that the trade opened at an unduly depressed level for English wheat, caused in part, no doubt, by the excessive imports of foreign. Sellers, having had, as it were, time to turn round, have speedily recovered a firmer attitude, under which a further improvement has taken place in values. The tide of importation, too, has ebbed after a flow of unu ual vehemence, the arrivals up to Friday having exceeded 32,000 qrs., and notwithstanding the liberal offerings, Monday's advance has been well maintained, while all descriptions of old wheat have again improved in value. The upward tendency has been most marked in the case of old red winters, which are now held for 50s. per 496 lbs. ex-granary against 46% three weeks ago. A general consumptive demand has been experienced both from town and country millers, which proves how large an admixture of sound dry corn is necessary to utilize the English growth. As it adds to the general strength of the position it may be remarked that the requirements of the continent do not yet appear to have been satisfied, several cargoes of wheat and maize off coast having been directed to France and Holland during the week.

At the Paris market on Wednesday the offerings were moderate of native and liberal foreign wheat, and both descriptions were held for 50s. more more money; but, as millers experienced more difficulty in getting rid of their flour, sales were not practicable at an advance of over 25c. Rye met a good inquiry at rather higher rates, and there was a fair business done in barley and oats.

LONDON, England, Oct. 17, 1880.

Once again the greater portion of England has been visited by storms of wind and rain, which in many localities have resulted in disastrous floods. The rainfall during the past week has been excessive, and low lying districts are for the most part under water. The remnants of grain crops still outstanding must have received great damage, and may now be considered to be of no marketable value. Thrashing operations have almost been entirely suspended, and a further loss of condition has taken place in such stocks as have been but partially protected from the weather. There is now an active inquiry for sound dry seed wheat, and the supply of such samples is but small, most of the offerings now to hand being more out of condition.

There has, therefore, been a very decided im-

wheats, while damp and inferior grain is very difficult to sell at any price. The position at present is favorable to improvement in the values of all kinds of British grain, and the markets of the past week have been decidedly in favor of sellers. On Monday the trade was firm at its close, and on Wednesoay sellers were firm in their demand for advanced rates, which were in some instances obtained. On Friday there was but a small supply of English wheat, and those for the most part out of condition. Marketable samples sold readily at Is. per qr. advance on Monday's rates. For flour, there was a good consumptive demand; but millers paid an advance of 6d. to 1s. per sack with great reluctance. There is now a better demand for malting barleys at an improvement on the week of is. per qr. Grinding barleys may be quoted as 6d. dearer than on Monday. English oats have advanced 6d. during the week and are held with firmness.

The foreign grain trade has shown an improvement on Monday's rates in all its branches. The arrivals have again been on a comparatively small scale, and this, taken in connection with the restricted supply of marketable home-grown produce, has strengthened the position of holders. The visible supply of wheat in the United S ates has also decreased, which has had its influence on the trade, although the surplus available for export is known to be large, probably as great as that of last year. The latest telegrams from New York advise great firmness and some excitement, and the situation has brought an advance on American red wheats of 1s. per qr. on prices of last Monday. A similar advance has been made on foreign white wheats, the finest Australian being held for rates to which millers will not accede. The trade has been affected by the activity of the continental demand, France continuing to buy freely and divert American grain cargoes from our markets. All these cirumstances have tended to harden values and maintain the advance quoted. The demand, however, is purely consumptive, and millers show no disposition to go beyond hand-tomouth requirements. Indian wheats are strongly held by sellers for advance.

We have received the November number of that excellent journal, the MARYLAND FARMER: its contents is both varied and interesting. Its "Farm Work for November," contains many useful and practical hints to farmers. There is also a very entertaining article descriptive of the visit of one of editors of the FARMER to Philadelphia during the International Sheep Show. This number contains many well written papers on Horticulture, Live Stock, Dairy, &c., as well as the usual pleasant chat with the ladies by Patuxent Planter. The price of the FARMER is only \$1 per year.—Marlboro Gazette.

Farm Work for December.

This month closes the year and every farmer should be ready to close up his accounts, and arrange his work so as to have on hand nothing to do which will interfere with the work proper to be begun in the opening of a new year. His stock ought to be all provided with comfortable quarters for the winter, and a supply of pure water convenient to them, as it is important that they have free access to water in winter as much so as in summer, for they should not be permitted to drink too freely of cold water that will chill them, which will be the case where they have an opportunity only once or twice a day, as is too often the practice.— In winter they are confined mostly to dry food and require water, little at a time and often. In summer, although the stock grow thirsty from effects of heat, they have juicy, watery food and usually access at all times to running water where they can slake their thirst frequently and consequently rarely ever drink to excess. The idea that stock require but little water in winter is absurd. It is too much the practice to let stock wade through snow and mud, a long distance to a stream partly frozen over, and sometimes entirely so, and then have to break the ice for themselves. This plan is as cruel as leaving the stock out to huddle under trees or along side fences in bitter cold nights or during severe storms. See that provision be made for a full supply of food, bedding and shelter. Crops of every sort ought now to be secured and put safely away for winter use or for The fuel for a long winter, be placed convenient for use. All the tools and farm implements not in daily use, should be cleaned, put in good order, oiled and painted and laid away under cover in a dry place. The ice pond should be ready to supply ice when the seasons permit and the ice-houses prepared for receiving it, so that the earliest opportunity may be without any delay embraced to secure an abundance against the coming wants of next summer

CORN.

This crop ought to be put in the house as soon as possible to avoid great lost from birds, beasts and prowling two legged marauders, and to save much pain and trouble in gathering it during winter. It is slow and disagreeable work to husk corn in the field in freezing weather. The fodder should be hauled to the barnyard and set up in ricks convenient to be fed to the stock. Such as is left in the field should be shocked in close compact shocks, tied near the top with wisps of straw or willow and well built up so as to resist the wind. Half spoiled fodder, weather beaten and

dirty is very poor food for any sort of stock, while nice, green, well cured fodder, is the best of provender and eagerly sought after by all hay eating animals.

TOBACCO.

Any mild rainy or soft day, tobacco may be stript. The culling should be carefully done, and the tobacco leaves should be properly assorted not only to color, but as to length and if possible, also as to texture. When a bundle is tied, it should be shaken and smoothed against the breast of the "stripper" and laid straight, so that it will be ready in form to be put in bulk at night or to be straddled on sticks for further drying. Observe neatness and order in the arrangement of tobacco, in stripping, bulking, in keeping the house clean, the sticks put up on the lower joists and the stalks piled in one corner,-do not expose them to the weather, as they are valuable for manure and lose much if exposed until they are spread where wanted for fertilization. Keep the houses closed tight if the tobacco is well cured, if it is not, open the windows and doors all good mild days, and close at night. Keep out high winds and all damp air, if possible. Always have the tobacco handled carefully, never permit rough handling-it bruises when it is damp and breaks it if its dry. Much depends upon the handling of this crop whether it pays the planter or not. Under the old slipshod system, of making the largest quantity to the hand, it is disastrous and can never repay, but under the new system of growing it only on very rich soil, and planting no more than can be worked well, kept clean of worms and suckers and cured by steam, it is a bonanza to every one who will devote his time and strict attention to it. The latter days have proved that as a rule we should make much less quantity, but make it better and take care of it better.

PLOWING.

We advise fall and winte, plowing, especially is it necessary to plow stiff lands and rough lands in autumn, plow deep if the land is fertile, if not, plow only to the depth of one or two inches below the good soil and subsoil deeply every furrowspread the manure on the top, and it will have then the full benefit of the frosts and ameliorating influences of the snows and rains. In the spring a cross-plowing and harrowing will put it in fine condition for the reception of seed or plants, We do not like flat furrows in fall plowing, nor should they stand up, but lap at an angle of forty-five degrees and be left in the rough, unharrowed until the turf has rotted and the sofl disintegrated by | the frost and snow. The frost is a great pulverizer with its millions of needles.

DITCHING AND DRAINING.

Clean out all old ditches and haul off all ditch banks either directly on poor spots, or what is better, make compost heaps of the banked earth ready for spring top-dressing. Usually there are poor knolls near the accumulated earth and vegetable growth on the sides of the old and new ditches and it is well to haul the same and spread it thickly over the knolls, and then give a heavy covering of plaster. The following year they will be seen to be covered with a thick coat of white clover and other vegetable growth which turned under and a small dressing of lime used will convert the barren knoll into a productive spot.

SALTING STOCK.

Stock of all kinds should be salted twice a week with a mixture of wood ashes and salt in equal parts. Of this mixture two ounces twice a week for each head of grown stock, and lesser amount to young stock in proportion to their ages.

BREEDING SOWS AND STORE HOGS.

Keep dry, with good warm shelters and good beds to be had at their disposal. room to exercise in open air, and a sufficiency of good food to keep them healthy and growing without becoming fat.

FATTENING HOGS.

These should be ready for killing; if not, hasten the fattening process by giving all the new corn they will eat clean; let them have dry shelter, good beds, clean apartments, salt, charcoal and clean water, at their command as inclination may dictate. An occasional feed of chopped potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage or parsnips, sprinkled with corn-meal and a little salt will be found of great benefit. Let them have in their pens rotten wood and see that they are kept quiet and comfortable. When you kill your pork, refer to the past volumes of the MARYLAND FARMER for recipes for sausages, putting up pork, and curing bacon, hams, etc. For curing hams there are recipes from many who have received premiums for best hams at our State Agricultural Society. Once Maryland was famous for her delicious bacon

There are to be found few better recipes than the following for

CURING BACON.

To cure hams and other bacon:—Let the meat be cold. To every 1,000 lbs. take 1 bushel of fine salt (Liverpool); 3 pounds of saltpetre; 3 pounds of brown sugar; half gallon of molasses; one ounce of red pepper and half a pound of potash, mix thoroughly, rub each piece of the meat well on the

skin side, with the mixture and sprinkle on the other side of each piece enough to cover it, place in barrel with the bottom covered with salt, the pieces of meat skin side down, and closely packed. each layer of meat sprinkle some salt or some of the mixture, when the meat is all in, sprinkle all the remaining mixture, over the whole. In packing put hams first, shoulders next, middlings next and jowls on top. Let it lay four or five weeks if the weather is not severe, if it be so cold as to freeze the meat let it lay for six or seven weeks then take it up, shake off any salt that may be attached to the meat, hang up and air dry for a day or so, and smoke for five weeks with a cool smoke from green hickory wood and corn cobs, adding occasionally a few tohacco stalks. Never let the smoke be hot enough to warm the meat .-After smoking take it down and cover with paper bags and hang up again, or put in canvass bags white washed, or pack in boxes or barrels with ashes or salt. You need not be afraid of the salt, as the bacon once smoked will never take in more salt if it be dry.

PICKLE FOR PORK, BEEF AND MUTTON, HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

Take the pieces of either Pork, Beef or Mutton; and pack in a clean barrel closely and well-pressed down, sprinkle salt between the layers, and cover with brine. The brine must be made strong enough to float a fresh egg, and add to every five gallons one-half gallon molasses, I pound saltpetre, ½ gallon of lye made from hickory wood ashes.— Weight well with a board and stone, to keep the If desired to keep long, boil the meat under. mixture and skim well; when cold, pour over the meat. This boiled mixture will keep a long time. Potash may be substituted for the lye. These are the recipes of two old planters of the Eastern and Western Shore who were famous for their corned beef, pork, muttou-hams and delicious bacon hams. They'were both distinguished for their high toned honor, hospitality, genial manners and lofty patriotism, and have long since gone to their eternal rest, lamented by all who ever knew them and their memories are yet cherished fondly by the citizens of Maryland.

Garden Work for December.

There is little to be done this month in the garden, if our suggestions for November have been followed out. If they, for any reason have not been, then we say, that the rubbish must all be cleaned up, the beds put in order, the small fruits worked about and mulched with long manure or

leaves, also the strawberry beds and asparagus and rhubarb beds.

SMALL SALADING.

May be sown in the hot-beds and lettuce may be planted in cold frames, or if growing now in the borders can be protected by frames covered with brush or corn stalks. That already growing in cold frames should be worked, occasionally watered with tepid water, and the frames raised in good weather, and closed before night or on the appearance of a storm. If the weather proves very cold, cover the frame closely with matting or straw.

FRUIT TREES.

May be pruned, the bark scraped and the bodies and lower limbs washed with a mixture of one gallon of soft soap, one pound of flour of sulphur, and one quart of salt, with water enough to make it of the consistency of thick white wash.

We give the following from that able newspaper, the Weeky Globe, of Canada:

Comparison of Horse and Cow Manure.

"It depends entirely upon the age of the animals and their food. If a cow is giving milk, or is in calf, her manure will be of poor quality. If a horse is young and growing, his manure will be poor. The manure from old animals is always richer than that from young. Bearing these things in mind, it will be seen that any calculations as to the relative value of the manure from the different animals must be approximations only. The best comparison yet made is that of Boussingault and Payen.

]	Horse manure.	Cow manure.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Water	75.00	84.03
Nitrogen	3.02	2.59
Phospnoric acid	1.12	0.55

The cow manure is thus shown to be not worth much more than half the value of horse manure. This must not be taken as final, because, as above stated, the nature of the food and the age of the animals makes all the difference.

Other things being equal, that class of manure which contains the most nitrogen will be most beneficial to light gravelly soils.

MANURE FROM A TON OF HAY.

According to the experiments of Block, a horse produces from each 100 pounds of dry hay fed, 173 pounds of solid and liquid manure, a large part of the manure, of course, consisting, of the water taken with the hay.

Other experiments conducted with cows give the following results;

100 lbs. grass consumed daily give.. 71 lbs. dung. 80 lbs. grass and 81 lbs. barley, water

A sheep consumed two pounds of and gave 5.08 pounds of dung. Average fresh cow dung contains 86 to 88 per cent. of water; fresh horse dung 77 per cent. of water; sheep dung 56 per cent.; and pig dung 77 per cent. of water.

HORTICULTURAL.

Horticulture in Maryland and its Advances to the Present Time, 1880.

BY JOHN FEAST.

[Continued from page 341]

At the close of the United Exhibition spoken of in my last, the premiums were awarded and paid to the successful exhibitors. Of this National and State Exhibition it may be said that the show of fruits was not so large as was expected, but the exhibits were generally fine. Those from California were a little the worse for their journey, and those from other States were pretty much equal in size and flavor. Some fine vegetables were shown, including several new varieties, particularly of potatoes, tomatoes and corn. They were all highly commended. The display of plants was never excelled at any time in America or Europe, for the manner in which they were displayed and for the state of culture. Foliage plants attracted, by their combined bright colors, the attention of everybody. The majestic ferns, so gracefully towering above the low-creeping ones with their delicate foliage forming a green carpet below had a charming effect. Tropical succulent plants were largely represented, and the fibrous, with bananas in bloom were fine. Parisitical orchids and those of terra firma were inviting with their curious flowers of a papilionaceous form and exquisite colors, rendering them a pleasing sight to look on. The meeting was not financially a success for the State Society. It incurred great expenses, but the receipts covered the expenses, and on the whole was not sufficiently discouraging to deter them from holding another annual exhibition. The people of Baltimore were highly gratified.

The society has held monthly and autumn annual exhibitions since then, making fair displays of fruits and vegetables, and excellent shows of flowers and plants by florists and amateurs in Bal. self some credit for the improved beauty and con-

timore city.

The last fall exhibition showed a want of interest in the public and seen in the few exhibitors of fruit, vegetables and even flowers. The monthly shows this year were only contributed to by few exhibitors, chiefly professional florists, and the visitors were few. It is feared this convalescent state of the society, if not carefully nursed and full justice to exhibitors administered, will before long, like its predecessors, die of the same disease.

I shall now make a few remarks about OUR PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Onr public grounds are scattered in and around the city, and which, I think, could be much improved by being consolidated into one department, known as the "Department of Public Grounds."

There is an ordinance laid over, presented by myself in the spring of 1870, in the First Branch of the City Council, which, if taken up and passed would save the city considerable money, besides all the many squares and enclosures would be kept in better order under proper supervision. The outline of my plan is, that a commission be appointed annually by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of which the Mayor shall be exofficio chairman. This commission to take charge of and manage all the public grounds of every sort. The commission to consist of seven with the chairman, a majority of whom shall be men of practical experience, knowing how to work and when work of that sort is properly done. To select a scientific and practical person as superintendent to direct under their instructions, all work to be done on the parks, enclosures and squares belonging to the city. The said superintendent to appoint deputies capable of doing the work properly and taking general charge of the several grounds or public places, keeping the grounds, trees, &c., in perfect order agreeable to the rules of taste. By this plan, would have been saved the useless expenditures caused by the selection of persons who knew more of their own business than they did of horticulture. The time will come when this or some such like measure will be adopted. Already there has been a great improvement by the removal of the iron railing around the squares. At the time when I was in the Council I reported against this monstrously wasteful expenditure of from nine to thirteen thousand dollars for each enclosure. Now that they have been removed, all admit the uselessness of this great expense and the great beauty of the unenclosed over the enclosed square. I take to myvenience imparted of late to the public grounds by the removal of these unsightly iron railings.

Parks or places for recreation are essential to the health and pleasure of a people, especially in thickly populated cities. Where a population is sparse the people care but little for such resorts to enjoy themselves. But in dense crowds of people and houses there is a necessity for some open common or public ground where all can enjoy the green grass and the flowers and the cool shade of trees and the fresh air.

When the population of Baltimore reached 100,-000 or more, the necessity for some large park or public ground become apparent. General Patterson evinced his noble generosity by donating in 1827 to the city for the public benefit forever, the beautiful grounds called after the generous benefactor "Patterson Park." It was accepted, and the city had it enclosed and planted with trees by James Wilkes, an old respectable florist. It remained so for many years. When the population having increased much in that section, steps were taken to have it improved and fitted for public use. It has become a place of great resort and is daily, for most of the year, visited by thousands of people from all parts of the city and is popularly called the People's Park. Great credit is due to the accomplished gentleman, Mr. Wm. Frazier, who has it under his charge. The grounds are tasefully laid off and adorned, and kept in fine order, showing some one there knows how to work and when work is well done. The houses for plants have improved the appearance of the grounds, and are well filled with fine, and some rare exotics, seldom seen in better condition and shows the skill of those in charge. From this popular park very charming views are had of the bay, harbor and suburbs of the city.

The beginning of improvement of Patterson Park led to the purchase of Franklin Square, in the west end, for a moderate sum from Thomas Canby, of Wilmington, Delaware. It was enclosed and then laid off and planted with trees by John Feast, Sr., in 1841. It was closed for several years, but it was finally improved and the gates opened, and has since become a very popular place for recreation by the people in its neighborhood.

DRUID HILL PARK.

Druid Hill Farm containing 600 acres was purchased from Mr. Lloyd Rogers in 1860, at the reasonable price of \$1,000 per acre, and since then more land has been added, until now the park contains about 700 acres. This is the grand park of the city and excelled in natural advantages by none in the country. Of all places on the globe

perhaps none contain the same advantages of naturally-majestic forest trees of large sizeland of the best quality-opportunities for vistas giving the finest views of the surrounding beautiful country and city-undulating grounds-freedom of access—and every requisite for assisting art in decorating nature, by introducing choice foreign trees and shrubs and evergreens. Fine springs are found in various portions of this tract of land, and they have been utilized in forming fish ponds, fountains and lakes. The latter are helped by machinery to force the water into large reservoirs. It is now twenty years since the purchase of these grand grounds, and the improvements have been slow, although large sums have been expended. This is owing to the management not being in the control of practical and experienced landscape engineers and horticulturists. Under skillful hands directed by a highly educated taste it could be made another Eden.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

This is located on the Patapsco and rapidly becoming a popular summer resort. It enjoys a pretty river view, but being a new place the trees are small, yet growing well, and yielding some shade. The grounds are in charge of Mr. Woods who keeps them in good order and does all he can to increase its attractions, but it takes time to arrange and fix up a new place of this character. The facilities of access to this park will tend to make it soon a place of general rendevous for our people.

UNION SQUARE.

Union Square is a pleasant place for recreation, being thickly planted with trees that furnish a dense shade. A few flowers are seen which enliven the appearance. The grounds are kept neat and clean under the judicious care of the present superintendent.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

I return to this square to remark that it is the oldest public square in the city, the trees are mostly large and the grounds look neat and clean. It being supplied with seats for visitors, many resort there at night to rest a while after the day's toil. It is observable that since the removal of the iron railings better order has been seen here and in all squares, making them more pleasant to visit. This square is in charge of Mr. Gray.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

This is a fine, high, open square and kept nicely under the management of Mr. Manning. The trees are young but healthy and afford some shade, while flowers give a good effect and beautify the scene.

PERKINS' SPRING.

This old landmark has been much improved under the care of Mr. Peter Doyle, who deserves much credit. It is now a crowded resort. Here we find some notable clumps of flowers and nice specimens of ribbon-planting evidencing taste and skill.

JACKSON SQUARE is much resorted to in the eastern part of the city and is planted with shade trees. The grounds are in tolerable order under Mr. Guyton.

MADISON SQUARE is coming into notice, and visitors seem to enjoy themselves, altho' it has not those attractions at present possessed by other squares, yet it will in time, if properly improved, become an ornament and pleasure to that part of this growing city.

MOUNT VERNON SQUARES.

These squares should show something extra after all the sums spent upon them. But they are far behind other squares in tasteful or neat appearance. They are planted with the commonest plants. Horticulture and its pursuit must be at a low ebb in Baltimore where no one can be found in her bounds to surpass the taste displayed by a New York expert who the commissioners employed, having like themselves, but little taste as shows for itself, after paying dear for the whistle.

EUTAW PLACE

Comprises several detached squares, extending to the Northern avenue, which will soon be completed and along this splendid street on each side of these long narrow grounds will be the chief drive to Druid Hill Park. From the first square looking north the view will be fine, having no obstructions of fences which will also be a saving of thousands of dollars to the city. To secure the best effect, no large trees should be planted, in these narrow grounds, nothing but green grass, flowering shrubs of low growth and dwarf evergreens.

HARLEM SQUARE.

This romantic spot was presented to the city by Dr. Thomas Edmondson. It is situated in the West end, and east of Gilmor street. It is lately that the great improvements made in its appearance has attracted public attention and made it a fashionable and delightful haunt. The fine spring which gave notoriety to the place, has been cover ed with a pretty structure and seats are placed about the grounds for the weary to rest. The spring feeds a pretty lake near the lower end of the grounds, which, with the shade trees, near

walks and beautiful flower beds make the Harlem a choice place to loiter away summer hours. The abundance of flower beds deserve more than a passing notice. The borders and beds are filled with quantities of gay and lovely flowers, planted and arranged with excellent skill to properly display a tasty mingling of different hues in perfect harmony. The evergreens have been well selected and well placed for effect. They look healthy and flourishing. Great credit is due to the industry and practical knowledge of Mr. Sheehan and those in his employment, for the beautiful appearance which this square presents at this time, that seems only a brief period since we knew it as presenting a very different aspect.

In addition to these, there is the old and historic City Spring in the eastern part of the city and the numerous squares on Broadway, east Baltimore. These squares are lately arranged and decorated, along that broad and beautiful street, after the plan on Eutaw. Broadway is destined to be one of the grandest and most celebrated streets in the whole city.

For the Maryland Farmer. Plant Fruit Trees.

Shade trees are all very nice in their way, maples, elms, evergreens and others, giving a very pretty appearance to the surroundings of the house, but then they do not pay for themselves,

being ornamental without being useful. A few of these, planted in the front yard, or as is the case with the maple, where shade is needed in abundance and soon, but fruit trees soon grow large enough to afford shade, while they supply the family with regular crops of fine, luscious fuit, which never

comes amiss winter or summer.

Our farmers should plant more fruit trees than they do, and to-day there are hundreds of farmers owning fine grass and grain farms, who have not a dozen fruit trees on their places, and what little fruit they consume being bought of more provi-The first cost is comparatively dent neighbors. small for 50, 100, or even a couple of hundred fruit trees of different kinds and varieties, they take up but little land, (and when they do they soon more than pay for it,) and enhance the value of the place many hundreds of dollars. In every wa they are desirable, and money cannot be expended in a better way.

Apple trees, as well as peaches and to some extent pears, should have especial places for them, in an orchard, but for planting in and around the yard and house, pear trees are just the thing.-Where but few are planted, adhere, in your selection of varieties, to the old time tavorites, the Bartlett and the Duchess, while one or two Seckless a couple of Belle Lucrative and Flemish Beauty, will be found desirable. Then there is the Lodge, the Vicar, the Buffom, Onondaga and a few others which are amongst the standard sorts. In planting do not plant too closely, and plant in mellow soils, and large holes, so as not to cramp the roots. Two years old trees are better than older ones, and trees brought from a more northern climate, if you live South, usually prove more thrifty than those grown in your immediate vicinity.

E.

For the Maryland Farmer.
Quince Culture.

I now write to fulfil my promise to give an account of another year's experience in cultivating the much neglected quince. I have learned several very interesting facts in addition to those contributed in previous numbers of your valued paper. I have learned in regard to the propagation that a cutting may remain dormant in the ground a full year, and then grow the next year. Some time in March, while preparing to put in my cuttings for trees this year, I saw, as I pulled up a cutting of last year, that roots had just begun to push through the bark. So I replanted it with some others that had kept a fresh bark on through the year, and found to my surprise that they were among my best young trees this fall the best having attained a growth of five feet and three inches, which is just the height of some of the best that I raised from the cuttings of this year.

Another marvellous growth was exhibited by many shoots on the trees propagated two years ago, one of them reaching the height of six feet and ten inches, and many others were but a little less I described to you my method of handling trees of this lot in my last, and so will leave them for the present.

I have previously recommended a little salt for quince trees, and from this year's experience I must emphasize this point. About a pint to each of my young trees, and a little more for the larger and older trees I find of great service, not only in promoting growth, but I think also in preventing blight, I have had so little of this among my trees since I made a regular business of salting in the spring, I think it must have acted as a preventive. I have also learned this year of a new variety of this valuable fruit, which seems to almost perfect the list, by giving a succession in the in the time of ripening, and quality of keeping for use. In this latitude the apple quince and Rea's

mammoth get well ripened early in September: about three weeks after, or by the first of October we find the orange quince in perfection; and then about two weeks later this new variety, the Chambion Quince comes to maturity, with a keeping quality that carries it to January. To still further recommend it, the growth is vigorous, it is very prolific, very large, and of good quality. I am not prepared to furnish the trees at present, but refer those interested to William Parry, the well-known nurseryman at Cinnaminson, N. J., from whom I obtained the Champion Quince trees I am now cultivating.

My oldest trees are the Orange quince, and from them I have propagated most of the trees I now have. The trees seven years old, have yielded on an average a peck and a half this year, and at the same time grown with a most satisfactory show. Some of the new wood is in shoots over five feet long. The largest quinces weighed 15 ounces—forty filled a half bushel measure, and eighty-five rounded off a bushel, I realized \$3 a bushel for these largest; the trees averaged 96 cts. An acre at the same rate with this little piece would give a return of over \$650. More anon from Yours, truly,

W. W. MEECH,

November, 1880.

WHAT LAWES AND GILBERT HAVE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.—A recent English writer remarks: "From the days of Tull and Davy agriculture has received a share of the attention of scientific men, and experiments of a highly important and interesting nature have from time to time been made, but it was left for those great benefactors of agriculture-Lawes and Gilbert-to demonstrate what a systematic arrangement of experiments could do to further this most important subject. Mr. Lawes commenced in the year 1843 by experimenting with plants in pots containing soils of his own preparation. Subsequently he associated himself with Dr. Gilbert, and instituted the experimental farm at Rothamsted, in the first place, with the view of testing the theories advanced by Baron Liebig in regard to the mineral and organic food of plants; and, in the second, of extending the knowledge of the plant's relation to the soil. etc. Besides the results of these early experiments they have given to the world upwards of seventy memoirs bearing upon scientific agriculture and upon cattle feeding. Recently Mr. Lawes has set aside £100,000, the experimental farm and the laboratory and its equipments, to carry on the ex-

Celery for Rheumatism.

In celery there must be some special virtue, if we only knew what it is. Nothing is made in vain, and the powerful smell and extraordinary taste of celery are intimations from nature that it has some special mission. Mr. Ward, of Perriston Towers, Ross, writes that rheumatism becomes impossible if celery is freely used as an article of diet. Unfortunately, he says cooked celery; for it is the article in its raw state to which we are all accustomed. "Cut the celery," he says, 'into inch dice. Boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drunk by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour, and flavor with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread round the dish, and eat with potatoes." "Permit me to say," he adds, "that cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sustaining power of evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism and equally no gout." And Mr. Ward proceeds to say: "Let me fearlessly say that rheumatism is impossible on such diet, and yet our medical men allowed rheumatism to kill, in 1876, 3,640 human beings-every case as unnecessary as a dirty face. Worse still; of the 30,481 registered as dying from heart-disease, at least two-thirds of these are due directly, more or less to rheumatism and its ally, gout.

Pyrethum for the Screw Worm.

The American Entomologist says Prof. J. P. Stelle, one of the agents of the commission of U. S. entomologists, writes from San Marcos, Texas:

I have just made a discovery that cannot be otherwise than of vast importance to Texas: Pyrethrum is a never-failing remedy for the notorious screw-worm. The application is made by simply dusting a little of the dry powder over the sore; the worm being an air-breather, soon takes in the effect and dies.

Up to this time the remedies for screw-worm in Texas have been either arsenic or calomel. The former always leaves a serious sore, while the latter often does the same thing, and when applied to young calves always produces salivation. Pyrethrum leaves no unpleasant effects.

This worm inflicts terrible wounds on animals in Texas, and also on human beings.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE-WORMS.—Of all the many tropical remedies that have been tried for the imported Cabbage-worm since it first began to spread over the country and to play havoc with

our cabbage fields, few, if any, have given entire satisfaction. It is safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy so far discovered in the use of Pyrethrum. We were the first to apply this in 1879, but did not care to recommend it until further experiments had been made. These we have made the present year, and caused to be made by a number of our agents and correspondents. The general experience is most favorable, and we unhesitatingly recommend it for all the different worms affecting the leaves of our cabbage plant.— The American Entomologist.

THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Winter Dairying.

NUMBER I.

Outside of the great dairy localities of this country are thousands of dairies whose chief revenue is the supply of butter, and as this butter has to be put into the market in competition with the celebrated creamery brands, it is to the advantage of the small producer to devote every energy to making a prime, uniform class of goods, and one that will stand the scrutiny of inspection.

It seems to be an accepted fact that the great dairy districts will not, for years, if ever, change their "season," but will "dairy it" in the summer, and in the winter the cows will be as in the past, non-producers; and with this very fact comes the small dairyman's golden opportunity to make his butter in the winter and early spring when there is no surplus of dairy products, and correspondingly high prices for these productions, and at the time when the markets are filled by the great dairies. let his cows go dry, and recuperate for the winter's campaign, or feed the small mess that they will give to calves and hogs. For the small dairyman to let his cows calve in October, supply himself with abundance of the best and most easily assimulated foods, warm stables and abundant bedding for the cows, and the sale of the winter's butter will by far exceed the amount derived from the summer income.

It would be useless for any one to attempt this change without an almost total abandonment of old-time ideas and apparatus, even including a thorough overhauling of the barn, for these new renovations and inovations are imperative to insure success.

Two radical reforms must be instituted in this change, and in the manufacture of butter, the process is one of universal application, and it has

no features peculiar to any location, for the same rule will work equally well in Vermont or Texas.

The barn must be put in clean presentable shape and kept so warm that there shall be no demands made upon the food given to produce the flow of milk, to counteract the cold, and if the stable is not so protected that a temperature above freezing can be maintained, there will not be full success. A freezing temperature in a stable is never a profitable one in any respect, and a few hours extra work in banking up, battoning cracks, doubling floors, &c., will make the stable more as it should be, and the saving of feed alone will more than compensate for the labor, and the feed which would otherwise have gone to keep the animal life from freezing, will go to the production of milk. There is but little danger of making a stable so tight as to prevent sufficient ventilation; and if the stable is kept thoroughly clean and dry bedding and absorbents used, there will be no foul odors to contaminate the milk or impair the health of the stock.

For winter dairying, the old-time level plank floors will have to be abandoned and the platform adopted. The present floor, if sound and tight, The most inexpensive way to may be retained remedy this is to lay down a 5x10 inch stick of timber four feet eight inches from the stanchions and fill this space with pounded stone and wet sand, rounding the whole up with fine dry sand. This brings the cows up above their excrements, and the floor beyond should be made water-tight if possible, then long straw from the horse stalls, litter of any kind, dry sand and anything handy which will absorb liquids may be scattered behind the cows, and the stables are cleaned daily, it will be impossible for lurking odors to exist, and by so far we have our first reform inaugurated for the making of a prime article of winter butter.

Western Reserve, O.,) JOHN GOULD, Nov., 1880.

Butter Dairying.

The Maine Board of Agriculture holds one Farmer's Institute in each county in the State, At the Institute held in Franklin county on the 19th October, the President of the Board, G. W. Gowell, made the following remarks on Butter Dairying:

When considering the propriety of pursuing any course of crop or stock production, there should be two objective points. First, the influence of the course upon the condition of the farm; second, its influence upon the farmer and his receipts .-Any course that does not tend to the building up

production of butter. Any land that furnishes good qualities of cultivated or natural grasses with an abundance of pure, cool water, can be used successfully for butter dairys. Although it may be desirable to have excellent pasturage, yet this is by no means indispensable, for a poor pasture may be supplemented by growing forage crops and feeding in the barn in addition to the pasturage. Poor pastures are as profitable for dairying as for other stock purposes. The winter quarters must be made comfortable, sunny, warm, light and clean. A good rule is to see that your herd has not a single unsupplied want. No cow should be kept in the herd whose annual yield does not at least reach 200 pounds of butter, and many herds average 300 and even more. The present average production is much below the lowest figures named. With this amount as the standard, no wonder that dairying does not pay. There is need of great care in selecting and breeding cows.-Keep and breed only those whose butter is satisfactory in both quantity and quality.

Not more than five per cent, of the butter made in this country will rate as "good" and is really fit to eat; and Maine butter is no exception. The farmer is not the only one to blame, the dealer and handler must take a part. Notwithstanding this sweeping operation there has been great progress made within a few years in the production of a really choice article. We have in our State, as notable examples of success as are furnished by any other part part of the country. Such butter will always sell above the general market; and While he would not advocate the attempt to reach some of the fancy prices that are at times named vet reasonable returns should always be sought for. If a choice product is to be secured, cleanliness must begin at the barn. There cannot be too much emphasis placed here if it is an old story .-If all the milk could be taken to the dairy room as pure as it exists in the udder, the quality of the butter would be materially advanced. The controversy over deep and shallow setting has not resulted in proving that the butter from either method is superior to the other. A dairy room should be provided for the exclusive purpose of dairy work and dairy fixtures; should be provided with water and means of warming in winter, and if a "cream-ery" is used should be located in the dairy room. In making and handling butter the preservation of the grain should be kept constantly in view. The right temperature must be observed. Much care, skill and judgment need to be exercised in this matter. The amount of salt to be used varies according to the taste of the consumer, from half an ounce to an ounce to the pound. The trade claim that much of our Maine butter is too salt. If butter is packed the tubs should be soaked in lime several days before used. By all meins avoid storing in damp cellars. No matter how much care is used, it cannot remain long without injury.

Dairying should not and need not be made a life of drudgery. To avoid this the care of the stock and dairy should become a part of the regular work of the day, and no attempt made to do it all after a full day's work elsewhere. All this work should be completed at a seasonable hour.-Nothing so completely robs life of enthusiasm, as of the productiveness of the farm must be avoided. persistently dragging day into night. Butter dai-Our State is adapted, emphatically adapted to the rying conducted with intelligence and zeal in all

its détails—made a business and a success of, will furnish an income sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demands and will afford the means to have additional help upon the heavier work of the farm and in the house. Indeed there is no reason why the dairy farmer should not so systematize his labor as to have more leisure than one who pursues mixed farming, and thus furnish means for higher, mutual culture snd greater social privileges.

The Maine Farmer in giving the above report of this valuable paper on dairying, says Mr. Gowell, "makes butter dairying a specialty. In fact his farming is wholly shaped with this end in view, and whatever comes from him on the subject is the result of study and experience, and therefore is thoroughly reliable. Farmers appreciate the advantage of having practical men to discuss practical subjects.

Economy of Full Feeding for Milk.

Large yields of milk must necessarily be the result of a large quantity of food consumed, for the cow cannot create milk out of nothing. She is not a miracle worker. But does it follow that a large product of milk costs more in proportion to quantity than a medium yield?

Now, the cow must be supported before she gives any milk. After this food of support, all the food she consumes must go to the production of milk or flesh, and if the cow is a good milker it all goes to milk-in other words. after the food of support the extra food all goes to profit—that is, either to milk or flesh. And it is equally clear that all the food coneumed to support the system of the animal is lost until the point of production is reached. After the producing point is reached, the more the animal can eat, properly digest and assimilate, above this, the greater the profit. This would seem to be too plain to require illustration. What would any one think of a manufacturer who used a steam engine for power, who should say that he could not afford to furnish fuel to get up full steam because the last half of the steam cost more than the first half. Now, if there is only fuel enough used to heat the water just below the boiling point, it will consume a good deal of fuel to do this, but no power will ever be produced by it, and this fuel is all thrown away. The fuel required to keep the water heated up to 20 degrees only requires 50 per cent. added to give 100 lbs. steam pressure and set the machinery all at active work. It is evident that if only half steam is produced it costs fully three-fourths as much as full steam, and consequently all the work that is done with this half power is done at an additional cost.

Just so, when the cow is only fed so as to produce a half yield of milk, it costs more than threefourths as much as a full yield, and the half yield is produced without profit, or even at a loss. Now, to produce steam most economically you must have a well-constructed boiler and engine, but whatever the boiler may be, it costs less in proportion to work to run it to its full capacity than to half its capacity. So, if you desire to produce milk at the least cost, you must select cows with the capacity to turn the largest amount of food into milk—the larger the amount the more cheaply will the milk be produced. Of course the best cow is the one that can digest and assimilate the most food, and turn all the extra food into milk, instead of laying on flesh and fat. It is the business of a skilful dairyman to select such cows, and then make full use of their machinery to secrete milk, by full feeding-National Live Stock Journal.

History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CHAPTERS XXV.

The annual meeting of the society for 1858, was notwithstanding many difficulties a financial success, altho' the exhibition was not in all respects equal to some that preceded it, was a good one and very creditable under all the circumstances.

In the cat le department there was a marked improvement over all previous exhibitions. Mr. Worthington thus speaks of it in his November number of that year.

The show of Devon Cattle was an unusually fine one: There were upwards of ninety head entered, embracing portions of the herds of Messrs Patterson, J. H. McHenry. Oden Bowie, Brown, Strandburg, S. M. Lee, James Mulliken, S. N. Wright, Blunt, Worthington, Holcomb, of Delaware, J. N. Blakeslie, of Ct., and several others who exhibited one or two animals each.

Messrs. William C. Wilson, C. Ridgely, of Hampton and J. Howard McHenry were the principal exhibitors of Alderneys, and represented admirably this valuable breed.

Mr. Clement Hill made, as usual, a handsome show of his noble herd of Durhams. Mr. Brooks, of Baltimore Co., had some good animals, and Mr T. H. Galy, of Anne Arundel county, exhibited a handsome young bull and heifers.

Ayrshires were exhibited by Mr. G. W. Lurman, Dr G. W. Lawrence, and Dr. N. R. Smith.

Mr. Merryman exhibited thorough-bred Herefords and Grades. Mr. Sutton, Holsteins and Grades.

Of sheep, South-downs were exhibited by J. H. McHenry. Chas. B. Calvert, Col. Richard France, D. M. Matthews, George Rose, John Jones, of Steelville, Pa.

Me srs Merryman, Stirling Thomas & Sons. and S. S. Bradford, of Culpepper Co., Va., exhibited pens of mixed wool.

Col. Ware and Henry Carroll, Esq., exhibited

some very superior Cotswold sheep.

Mr. S. S. Bradford had imported fine wool sheep of very superior quality.

Col. Richard France and Mr. George S Porter,

exhibited Angora goats.

Mr. Thomas Wood, of Chester Co, Pa., Clement Warns, T. J. Taylor, and others exhibited many fine Chesters and crosses of that breed.— Thore were a few good Essex by Mr. Calvert, and some China crosses.

There were many fine horses on exhibition the trial of speed daily, excited, as usual, much

interest

Among the exhibitors were H. Carroll, Jr., Baltimore, Messrs. Luke Tiernan Brien, of Washington Co., T. B. Preston, of Frederick Co., Dr. Charles W. Stockett, of Anne Arundel Co., R. G. Gittings, of Balto. Co., Col. France, of Baltimore, E. L'oyd, Jr., C. H. Martin. Talbot Co.; B. G. Buck, Baltimore, R. Shenk, Lancaster, Pa., G. E. Williams, Washington Co., Evan M. Pue, E. T. Elliott, Baltimore. R. R. Gaggan. Balto. Co., S. T. Lee, Balto., N. Howard, Balto. Co., L. P. Ellison, Cecil Co., W. Sanderson, Washington Co. ton Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this very important department of the exhibition, there was not so large a display as we have had on other occasions but very numerous contributors and a large number of valuable articles.

The household department was as heretofore, in charge of Mr. John Feast, florist, and exhibited many articles worthy of note, but which we cannot now enumerate. So in the department of poultry and birds, the exhibition was a very interesting one.
Mr. Denton Offut, the horse tamer, exhited his

powers in subduing, as if by magic, wild and

vicious horses.

A large concourse of persons was on the ground during several days of the show, and perfect order prevailed. Numerons visitors were present from distant parts of the country. The occasion was a pleasant re-union of the farmers of the State, and on the whole, will contribute quite as much as any preceding exhibition to the marked progress which is apparent every where in agricultural improvement.

At this meeting it is worthy of notice that there were, for the first time, trials of speed each day, but the time was not creditable, and but little enthusiasm or great interest was shown in the results, by the spectators. This is in strong contrast with the trials of speed at our agriculture fairs at the present day.

The executive committee was called to meet on the 7th of December to fill certain offices and for the still more important purpose of considering whether the annual fair and cattle show should continue to be held at some place in Bal-

timore county, or whether such place should be selected for the purpose, alternately with some other counties, so that all portions of the State might, as far as possible, be immediate recipients, each in their turn, of the advantages of the exhibitions. This plan had been found in other States to work well for all concerned. It will be borne in mind that at this time the State Society was in debt and the stockholders had become restive so far as to have receivers or counsel to arrange with the society for its settlement of the indebtedness or yield up the property. At the meeting of the executive committee on the 7th of December, 1858, after other matters of minor importance had been disposed of.

The President called attention to the account presented by Wilson M. Cary, Esq., agent of the society, for the collection of memberships, showing balance due the society, of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, which upon motion of Dr.

Smith, was approved of
The President presented the account of Martin Goldsborough, Esq., showing balance in his hands of twenty-one dollars and fifty cents due the society, which upon motion of Dr. Smith,

was appreved of.

The President submitted a statement showing the amount of gross receipts for the exhibition of 1858 to have been five thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and ten cents, (say \$5,312.10), and the net proceeds to be three hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-six cents (say \$376.76), which, with balance paid by Treasurer for 1857, or four hundred and eighty-four dollars. (say \$484), makes a cash balance (attached upon judgments) of eight hundred and sixty dollars and seventy six cents, (say \$860.76)

A statement of claims against the society was presented, showing the agregate amount of in-debtedness to be seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-one cents, (say

\$7,751 61.)
The following list of members of the society who relinquished their premiums, was submitted.

together with the tender by the late secretary, Samuel Sands, Esq., of firty dollars, his salary, which was ordered to be accepted:

J. S. Gittings \$10; S. T. C. Brown, \$4; Dr. Lawrence, \$5; D. M. Mathews, \$4; C. B. Calvert. \$5; Henry Carroll, Jr., \$28; Lloyd Lowndes, \$4; Mrs. S. Loveday, \$1: Mai. Cockey, \$3: I \$4; Mrs. S. Loveday, \$1; Maj. Cockey, \$3; J. Montgomery & Bro., \$3; Ball. Aultman & Co., \$10; J. H. McHenry, \$210; C. Hill, \$104; J. Merryman, \$64; C. Ridgeley, \$34; O. Bowie, \$24.

Mr. Dennis made a proposal from the Frederick County Agricultural Society, offering the use of their grounds, near Frederick, for the next annual exhibition of this society, and upon motion of Mr. McHenry, a committee, consisting of the President. Messrs. Henry and Cooke, were appointed to take the matter into consider. ation, and correspond with the officers of the Frederick County Society, or any others, with regard to the location of the next exhibition of this Society, if in their opinion necessary; and the same committee were instructed to visit the rustees of the society's show grounds, and president of the Charles Street Avenue Company, and ascertain what arrangement can be made, if any, to the advantage of this ociety, by the abandonment of the grounds; and the same committee were further instructed to take the necessary legal steps on behalf of the society, in the matter of the attachments served upon the president and late officers of the society.

Upon motion of Col. Ware, the executive committee adjourned to meet at the society's rooms in this city, on Tuesday, 11th of January next, at 20 o'clock A. M

We give the proceedings of the executive committee at the adjourned meeting in Baltimore on the 11th of January, 1859 as we find published at the time.

Adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, convened this day; there were present Messrs. Merryman, President, Wilkins, Smith, Bowie, McHenry, Worthington, Tilghman, Cooke and Ware.

On motion, the preceedings of the previous

meeting were read and approved

Mr. Merryman, in behalf of the committee to whom the subject was referred at the last meeting, read a communication from the trustees of the show grounds, in answer to the inquiry whether the trustees would allow the society a bonus for the unexpired right to the use of the grounds? and whether they allow the society to hold their next annual fair at some other place, without forfeiting their present claim upon the grounds? The trustees state that while they have no authority to do either, they have no objection, personally, to the society's holding its fair elsewhere, and will take no advantage of the violation of the contract on the part of the society, unless compelled to do so by the stockholders.

Mr. Merryman also reported that the same committee had taken the advice of counsel as to the funds attached in the hands of officers of the society, and that said attachment was pronounced

illegal and void.

Mr. McHenry submitted a communication from Geo. R. Dennis, Esq, in behalf of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, tendering this Society the use of their grounds, for the purpose of holding their next annual exhibition.

Dr. Smith moved to lay the proposal on the table.

Col. Ware moved to reject the proposal, but withdrew his motion, and the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Worthington moved that the board proceed to elect the treasurer, secretary, and mar shal, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith nominated Samuel Sands, as secretary and treasurer, and the motion was assented to without objection.

Col. Ware nominated Martin Goldsborough, as marshal; the motion was adopted.

Mr. Bowie offered the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the secretary and treasurer shall be five per cent. of the gross receipts of the society; it being understood that licket sellers and ticket takers are his employees, and to be paid out of his salary.

Resolved. That the salary of the marshal be one hundred dollars, in the event of an exhibition

being held.

Mr. Bowie moved that the consideration of the proposal of the Frederick County Society be postponed until the quarterly meeting, in March, and that the secretary be requested to call on the stockholders in the show grounds, and get their assent to the society s holding its exhibition elsewhere, without forfeiting their right to the grounds. Determined in the affirmative.

On motion, the board adjourned.

N. B. Worthington, Secretary protem.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee in March, it was determined to accept the propositions of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, and to hold the next annual meeting of the State Society at Frederick City.

THE NATIONAL SHEEP AND WOOL SHOW.—We unintentionally omitted in our letter in the November number of the FARMER about the Philadelphia sheep show, to mention, while speaking of the stock lest over from the State exhibition, that we saw M. T. S Cooper's fine herd of Ayrshires led by the famous old bull, "The Pretender," and a choice herd of Jerseys. Among the Jerseys were some noted animals. The bull, "Chelton Duke" 924, now eight years old, by Pilot, jr. 141, out of Duchess 101, was at the head of this herd. Another noted animal was "Beauclerc" 1882, out of "Niobe" 99. Among the cows were imported 'Lady Mary" 1148, with a record of 151 pounds of butter in seven days; imported "Sallie Bunker" 1426, record 131 pounds, and Hinnibel 4040, with a week's record 161 pounds.

There were a few horses in the building. Mr. Wm. Crozier's first and second prize Clydesdale stallions were there, and deserved their honors. Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., had a few Hambletonian colts and fillies.

THE RAPID INCREASE OF THE PRODUCTS OF THIS COUNTRY.—The first pag of flour made of California grain, is said to have been ground in 1853, at Horner's Mills, Union county, California. Ten years later the owner of these mills, who is still living, raised 20,000,000 pounds of potatoes, which he sold at three cents per pound. California now produces about 40,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

SOFT SOAP.—When possible to avoid, one should never use new soft soap. I will give an old friend's method to increase the quantity and add to the effect of any old soap that may be left until this season: For every six gallons of soap, bring to a boil three gallons of water, in which dissolve one-half pound of borax and one-half pound of sal soda. Stir it thoroughly into the soap. If too thick, more hot water can be added. The soap must be at least two or three months old before being treated in this way.

CHICKEN CHOWDER.—Cut in slice or slices any remnants of cold roast or boiled chicken and crack and boil the bones for an hour in a little cold water, with an onion and some parsley. Put your meat in the gravy thus obtained, with a very little canned or cooked tomato, say two tablespoonfuls, half a cup of cold boiled potatoes sliced, the same quantity of boiled corn if you have it handy, and one tablespoonful of slice of pork which has been filled with a minced onion. Let all simmer for ten minutes; add a lump of butter, thicken the gravy slightly, and at the last break in one and a half biscuits.

CHICKEN PIE. - Take the. two full-grown chickens, disjoint them, and cut the backbone, &c., as small as convenient. Boil them with a few slices of salt pork in water enough to cover them, let them boil quite tender, then take out the breast bone. After they boil, and the scum is taken off, put in a little onion cut very fine, not enough to taste distinctly, but just enough to flavor a little; rub some parsley very fine when dry, or cut fine when green; this gives a pleasant flavor. Season with pepper and salt and a few ounces of good fresh butter. When all is cooked well, have liquid enough to cover the chickens, then beat two eggs and stir in some sweet cream. Line a pan with a crust made like soda biscuit, only more shortening, put in the chickens and liquid, then cover with a crust the same as the lining. Bake till the crust is done, and you will have a good chicken pie.

BREAD OMELET.—Put a cupful of bread crumbs into a saucepan, with about as much cream, salt, pepper and a very little nutmeg. Let stand until the bread has absorbed all the cream, then break six eggs into it, and beat together; turn into a pan with a little melted butter, and fry like other omelets.'

SHORT CAKE.—Prepare the dough as for biscuit, only much richer; roll two crusts nearly as

thick as for pie crust; put them together, spreading a little butter between them; bake in a quick, oven. When done, place the fruit or preserves between the crusts. When it is not in the fruit season, dried fruit or preserves make a very good substitute.

OYSTER RECIPES.

OYSTER PIE.—Make a paste as for a pie-crust line a shallow pan with it, put in a layer of oysters, season with crumbs of butter and salt, add a layer of bread or cracker crumbs, and so on; then add the liquor and a little milk: cover with crust and bake.

OYSTER PIE, No. 2.—Same as above only with the addition of two hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with the bread crumbs.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Dip them in beaten egg, and then in cracker or bread crumbs; fry in equal parts of lard and butter until they are brown.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—One ounce each of allspice, mace, cinnamon, and cloves, one quart of vinegar; scald all together, then put in the oysters, waiting until it is cool; next day scald all together.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Sprinkle a buttered pudding dish with bread or cracker crumbs, then put in a layer of oysters, some bits of butter, a little pepper and salt, and so on till the dish is full, leaving crumbs and butter on the top; bake until a light-brown—while baking, wet slightly with milk.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS, No. 2.—Put a layer of crackers in a buttered pudding dish; wet them with a mixture of oyster juice and milk; next have a layer of oysters; sprinkle with salt and pepper and lay in a little butter, then another layer of moistened crackers, and so on until the dish is full; let the top layer be crackers, and beat an egg in the milk you pour over them; put bits of butter over the top and bake with a cover on the dish.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Set the oysters in their liquor over the fire for a few minutes; then remove them from the liquor and stir into it some flour and butter well rubbed together, add salt and papper, and when it has boiled well for five minutes put in the oysters and serve immediately.

OYSTERS FRIED IN BUTTER.—Take one cup of sweet milk, one egg, a pinch or salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; dip the oysters in the batter and fry at one time, each one having a little bstter on it.

OUR FARMER'S OLIO.

CURE FOR THE EPIZOOTY.—An old veterinary surgeon sends the New York Times the following "simple and safe cure" for the epizooty: "Take one pound gum asafetida, mix it with one gallon boiling water, stir the mixture constantly until the asafetida is dissolved, let the mixture cool, strain and give one-half pint every three hours. This will relieve the horse within twelve hours, and give him a good appetite."

Nose Bleeding.—A famous English physician recommended to a patient the following remedy, which has been uniformly found to be effectual—a dose composed of fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol in a wine glassful of water. The moment that this dose was swallowed the hemorrhage ceased.

NEW REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A German forester, 82 years old, has published in the *Leipzic Journal* a receipt he has used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death from hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all danger.

The work of the United States Fish Commfssion at Newport Station, during the past season, has been concluded. Regarding the results of of the summer's work, Science of October 30 says: "The work has been successful beyond any expectations. Among the acquisitions of three days' work on the edge of the Gulf Stream were 15 new species of fishes, 175 species of mollusks, of which 115 were new to southern New England, 65 new to America, and 30 or more undescribed. Corresponding acquisitions have been made in other branches of marine zoology."

The Hardwick Centre Cheese Company, of Vermont, daily consumes 12.600 pounds of milk in making 20 cheeses. The steadily increasing foreign demand for American cheese, as well as the growing wants of the home-trade, encourage the establishment of new industries of this kind in almost every quarter.

A New VINE.—A French explorer, M. Lecart, who is at present on the banks of the Niger, writes home that he has discovered a new vine, which

promises to be of great economical value. He says the fruit of the vine is excellent and abundant, its cultivation very easy, its roots tuberous and perennial, while its branches are annual. It can be cultivated as easily as the dahlia. He himself had been eating the large grapes of the vine for eight days, and found them excellent, and he suggested that its culture ought to be attempted in all vine-growing countries, as a possible remedy against the phylloxera. He is sending home seeds for experiment both in France and in Algeria.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

No crop can be raised in the vicinity of large cities so profitable, as a general rule, as small fruits. Joseph N. Marshall, of West Bradford, Chester county, in two weeks last month picked from an eighth of an acre of cultivated blackberries, 380 quarts. A corresponding yield on an acre of ground, at ten cents per quart, would make the crop worth \$304, and allow a profit of about \$270.

Our export trade has become so extensively developed that we can now send corn to Odessa at a less price than charged there for Russian product. Freights charged on Russian railroads and steamships are said to be so excessive that Odessa merchants find it cheaper to have corn shipped to that port from America, and thence send it to various portions of Europe.

The present season's tobacco crop in Lancaster county, Pa,, is expected to be the largest ever grown there. Its value is estimated at about \$4,000,000. On last year's crop \$3,000,000 were realized. The cultivation of tobacco throughout the State is rapidly increasing, and promises in time to be one of the most profitable and extensively grown products of the State.

MARYLAND EXHIBITORS.—Among the exhibitors from Maryland at the Pennsylvania State Fair, Philadelphia, last week, was Mr. John Merryman, of Hayfields, Balto. county, with his imported bull Prince of the Wye, and six cows and heifers, to which the herd prize of \$150 was awarded, it being the only premium offered. T. B. Dorsey, of Elk Ridge, Md., received first prize for Houdon and white crested Poland fowls. J. W. Lawford, of Baltimore, a diploma for second best bicycle. Light draught horses, L. Mongar, Govanstown, first premium, \$40, for stallion Fast Chief; second premium, \$15, for filly Belle of Ravenswood; H. D. Umbstaetter, of Baltimore, bronze medal for saddle horse Prince.

For the Maryland Farmer:

The Future of Agriculture.

What the future of American agriculture is to be is a problem hardly yet solved. Already the cry goes forth that "farming don't pay," and yet if there is any reliability to be placed in statistics the average production of many of our farm crops is considerably greater than in former years. The system of farming has somewhat changed, which has had an important influence in bringing about this result. The number of acres, even, that are brought under cultivation is also increasing, but it is somewhat doubtful if the increased acreage is proportionate to the increase of the farming population; in fact, it is very probable that the acres tilled for each farmer and farm operative, is considerably less than fifty years ago. One cause of an apparent feeling that farming don't pay is found outside of farming itself, and which exerts its influence in inducing many young men to abandon the fields of agriculture, and that is, a feeling among those outside of agriculture, that to pursue agricuiture is somewhat degrading; that the tiller of the soil-he who becomes dusted from the cultivation of the grounds, or comes in contact with fertilizing substances, who, perchance, carries "hay seed in his locks," whose hands become hard by honest toil, whose every day attire must correspond with his labor, is not a proper person, to mingle in the "higher society," (?) that is the result of more frequent association and understanding of those amenities that are usually denominated polish. Why one whose profession was that of teaching, once remarked that if a farmer wanted to sell his produce, he must, when he went to market, have a fine horse, brush the hay seed out of his hair, put on nice clothes, polish his boots, and assume a dress appearance, and then there would be no difficulty in making sales. But how ridiculous that the external appearance of the individual is to influence a sale rather than the quality of the products offered. And yet this very feeling, aside from going to market, has a tendency to produce great changes in the families, of farmers, as well as to induce feelings of discontent. There are very few families at the present day that would for a moment submit to the style of living of "ye olden time."

The dwellings with no carpets, no wall paper, and in fact no plastered rooms, no stoves, but in place thereof the large open fire-place, around the blazing fire of which the family gathered and conversed by the light thereof, dressed in the homemade flannel, living almost exclusively upon the

products of the farm, consisting largely of jonny cake and pork, would not be endured in what might justly be termed the advanced state of society at this day; and yet, such a course could not fail of very greatly reoucing the expenses of the family, if not the comfort. But who ever heard one who lived in those days that would say they were not pleasant days.

But what, it may be asked, has that to do with the future of agriculture? Perhaps nothing at all, although it is sometimes well to look at the condition of the past in order that we may find pleasure and happiness in our imaginary hard lot. But of the future it is hard to foresee what another half century will produce. There are indications that, except among some of the more wealthy, who are "lords of the manor," and direct the operations of the farm rather than perform any labor themselves, or who are not obliged to lend any other helping hand than is furnished by a plethoric pocket-book, may be reognized as belonging to society; but otherwise than that it would look as though the mere laborer whether from hire or in the cultivation of his own farm is not to receive that recognition that is due from one person to another, both of whom are made in the image of God. It is a fact that there is much intelligence among farmers, and the person who imagines (and there are many) that they are of no consequence in the world and society, should just for one moment consider what would be the consequence if there was a total suspension of all tillage of the soil for just one year. The misery and suffering that would result are incalculable. Then instead of attempting to degrade or belittle the farmer an effort should be made to recognize his services: let him feel that he is an important factor of society, the loss of which would be irreparable, and the future of agriculture would be more glorious than the past has ever seen. Let it be borne in mind that the "Father of his country" pronounced agriculture to be the most honorable and ennobling employment in which mankind could engage. W. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

Southdowns for Virginia.—One ram and twenty ewes, imported by Clarence C. Whiting for Col. R. H. Dulaney, of Loudoun county, Va., were on the 15th ult. sent to their destination via Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The ram cost \$300 and the ewes \$60 each, and they were admitted duty free, being for breeding purposes. They are from Mr. Henry Webb, Cambridgeshire, England, and were in excellent condition on reaching Baltimore on the steamship Hibernnia.

MARYLAND FARMER,

A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN,

Editor.

COL. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One dollar per annum, in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

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TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

TERMS.

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Subscription Price for One Year, if not paid in advance, will be at the old rate, \$1 50 per year, and positively no deduction.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For those who may Canvass for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1.00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50.00.

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive I Young America Corn and Cob Mill, worth \$40.00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28.00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12.00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6.00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4.00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2.50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

tioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

THE MARYLAND FARMER FOR 1881.

CANADA STREET, STREET, SAME STATE OF

As the labors of the year 1880 are about to close we hope our readers and the patrons of Agriculture will pardon us for calling their attention to the propriety of renewing their subscriptions and sending to us an additional number of subscribers. We shall make "Excelsior" our motto and in the future, as in the past, all we ask is to be "judged by our works."

We have heretofore labored for the good of the great cause and feel satisfied that we have evinced not only our zeal, but have largely contributed to the advance of Agriculture in this and other States of the Union. With these facts-a large corps of practical and able writers, a neat dress, the low price of the journal and a mass of valuable original matter each month, we confidently look to the farmers of the country to swell our already large list of subscribers to an extent equalling that of any of the best daily political papers in the State. With a little effort on the part of a few zealous friends in each neighborhood this can be done and we call on our friends to make this effort that their interest as well as ours may be served at the same time. The more we are aided the more we will be able to do and cheerfully will do, for the general good of all engaged in Agriculture and its kindred pursuits.

Our advertising columns speak for themselves and show how greatly the MARYLAND FARMER is esteemed as an advertising medium by mechanics and merchants. Fortunes have been, and are daily, made by advertising. Let then our farmers advertise more, which would increase the circulation of our journal in and out of the State, and bring to them customers in whom they would find their gains, by the help they had extended, by their advertisements, to their special paper, The MARYLAND FARMER.

NOTICE.—We do hope the subscribers who are in arrears for the MARYLAND FARMER will without further delay, remit to us immediately the amount of bills sent out to them in this number.

We shall send specimen numbers of the MARY. LAND FARMER for December and January to such persons as we think likely may subscribe for the year 1881, and hope, that after they have carefully perused the contents they will hand it over to their neighbors and induce them also to subscribe. No farmer can more profitably spend a dollar than by subscribing to this journal for one year, during which time, each month's number wi'l be worth in practical information more than the whole years subscription. We earnestly hope each of our old subscribers will do us the favor to canvass for us and send, at least, one name in addition to their own when they renew their subscription for 1881.

Wonderful Corn—Immense Grains.—We have received specimens of Cusco corn, both yellow and white, from California. The grains are the biggest we ever have seen or expected ever to see. We can supply a small quantity for trial of each sort at \$1.00 per lb. by mail.

CLUBBING RATES.

PURDY'S FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GAR-DENER.—We will furnish this able and practical monthly horticultural journal with the MARY-LAND FARMER next year at only \$1.50 for the two. Every man or woman who owns a farm or a flower, or a tree should have these two papers, each \$1.00 per year in advance, if seperate, and only \$1.50 per year, by taking the two together.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER, Richmond, Va. Subscriptions \$2 00 a year. We will furnish this excellent and popular agricultural journal, with our paper one year for \$2.50. Every farmer should have it.

An Enquiry for Land.

A subscriber writes us from Georgia, as follows: "I am in need of disinterested advice or opinion, and apply to you as the one most liable to give it. I am thinking of removing to North Virginia or the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, and want to know if a practical farmer can make more than a living there. I am young, have a small family, believe in high farming and practice it, but can only command a small capital. Can good, cleared land be bought for \$20 per acre, in a good neighborhood and convenience to railroad depot? An answer through your columns at an early date will greatly oblige yours truly."

Yes. Come and see. Any industrious, healthy young man, who "believes in high farming and practices it," can make easily more than a bare

living on any of our Maryland lands near a market or adjacent to a railroad depot. Good land and a plenty of it can be bought for \$20 per acre cash, in a good neighborhood and with many local advantages that are to be found no where outside of Maryland.

This is only one of many like enquiries made of us from persons who wish to purchase in this State, or in Delaware, or in Virginia. We have lately had enquiries from the North, South and from Ohio. Why will not our farmers who have lands for sale, advertise in our columns? They would certainly find it to their interest to do so as other people find it who have various articles for sale. We are glad to know that there has not been a dog, cow or pigeon, fowl or hog, or implement, or tree, or flower advertised in our journal which has not found a purchaser sooner or later. Owners of land and of stock who wish to sell, stand much in their own light by not advertising freely, and especially in a widely circulated agricultural journal like the MARYLAND FARMER.

THE FREDERICK FAIR. - The Agricultural Society of Frederick County, Md., held its annual fair on the beautiful grounds of the society in Frederick City, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 20th of October, and would have been an unusually fine success, but for the continued rainy spell nearly the whole time. The number of exhibits was large, and never excelled. The disp'ay of agricultural machinery was very extensive and excellent. The Frederick Times giving an account of the proceedings, pays the following compliment to one of its agricultural implement houses: "Messr's Stewart & Price, who have received nearly half of all the premiums awarded in their special department have on exhibition as fine an assortment of agricultural implements of every description as could possibly be brought together under the circumstances. The energy and enterprise of this firm place them ahead of the times always and their success is the result of strict attention to business."

EARLY SNOWS THIS YEAR.—A friend writes us that the ground was covered with snow in Chicago on the 16th of October, and our esteemed correspondent D. S. C., then on a visit to friends in the West, writes from Flint, Michigan, November 7th: "Cold wind and deep snow here, but healthy weather. The wheat crop in this State is large and was well gotten in and secured. The corn crop is also large and of good quality." We had a cold spell and fall of snow in Baltimore on the 25th and 26 of November.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Alabama State Fair for 1880.

Considering the weather the attendance was very good. The exhibit of stock was not so large as was anticipated, but what was seen were very choice. I learned that several car loads of fine stock were taken to the depot for the Fair, but were taken back home as the railroad company would make no reduction in the rates of freight. From conversation with the planters I ascertained that there is general and fast growing interest in this section, in the rearing of improved stock especially in the breeding of cattle. It is predicted that this State will soon produce more meat than necessary for home supply and have a large surplus for other markets.

The trials of speed, both running and trotting races, occupied quite a large portion of each day, and their excellence commanded the admiration of large crowds of spectators.

There was a very fair display of Agricultural machinery. The McCormick Machine Company had a fine exhibition of Mowers, Reapers and Self-Binders, all of which were run by steam power provided by the Society at a heavy expense.—The exhibit of Messrs. E. Whitman, Sons & Co., of Baltimore, made quite a large item in this department.

Mr. Pratt, one of the directors, informed me that they intend adding a new building to the two large ones now used for machinery and will put in it a twenty horse-power engine for driving any and all kinds of machinery. The main building at present is a large and fine structure and was well filled with valuable articles, mostly from the town Montgomery. Among the most attractive were the fine carriages of Messrs. Kerr and Robinson, of Louisville, Ky. The competition was spirited and large, yet this firm in nearly all contests took the "Red Ribbon," which is the sign of first premium at this Fair.

I would add that great credit is due to the officers of the Society for their untiring zeal, and polite attention to the visitors. They did everything in their power to please and assist all exhibitors, and seem determined to make the Alabama State Fairs second to none in the South. The courtesies I have received induce me to express the hope that this Society will meet with the great success that it richly merits, Yours, truly, H.

[The above is from one of our Baltimore friends, at present on a visit to the sunny South.]—E.Ds. MD. FARMER.

THE APIARY.

North American Bee-Keepers.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of North American Bee-Keepers' Society, met in Bellevue House Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sep'ember 28, 1880, at 10 A. M., President Thos. G. Newman in the chair.

Among the many proceedings of a highly interesting character, the following paper was read on HONEY-PRODUCING PLANTS, TREES AND SHRUBS OF KENTUCKY.

There is no subject of more importance to the bee-keeper, nor is there one that gives him more pleasure than the study of honey-producing flowers. No matter whether they bloom in the garden, the fields or the forest, or perchance along the roadsides, if our bees gather honey from them, they at once become an object of interest and investigation. The question of bee forage is one that every one engaged in bee-keeping should investigate, for upon the amount and duration of honey-producing plants in the vicinity of the apiary depends the success or failure of the en-

We do not deem it necessary or important to mention all the flowers that bees work upon, as there is scarcely any flower that blooms in this latitude that does not afford either honey or pollen to some extent; but we shall confine ourselves to such as we consider the most valuable for honey production, that are native to Kentucky, and also to such as we believe are worthy of cultivation for bee pasturage.

First, then, we have the elm, the elder, the hazel and willow, that bloom in February, and in warm winters in January. They afford mostly pollen, and but little honey. Next in order come the maples—the red, the silver-leaf and the sugar maples. They are valuable in stimulating early brood-rearing, furnishing an abundance of pollen, the staff of life to the honey bee, as bread is to man. In March the wild plum and red-bud or Judas-tree, bloom in rich profusion, and the hum of the little worker is music to our ears as they. gather in the rich stores at their command. As the season advances to the last of March and 1st of April, the peach begins to open its honey-laden flowers, and, as it were to invite the busy bee to a rich feast of fat things. Then the strawberry begins to blossom, and the cherry opens its snowwhite flowers. The pear and apple come in quick

the ears and heart of the bee-keeper with ecstacy and delight, as well as pleasant thoughts that feeding time is over, and the bees are preparing, by raising brood in abundance, for the golden harvest The black locust, blackberry and raspberrry begin to bloom the first of May, and our bees gather an abundance of honey from them, of rich, delicious flavor, though but little of it is ever taken, as it is consumed by the bees in rearing brood. The poplar begins to bloom about the middle of May, and affords more honey than any forest tree with which we are acquainted. Its cups of golden nectar often run over, and our bees gather honey so rapidly that we are astonished at the progress they make in filling their hives and in comb-building.

Next comes the king of honey producing plants, the white clover, and it continues to bloom through the month of June. It stands pre-eminent as a honey-producing plant, is praised for its snowy whiteness and its delicate flavor: From the middle of June till the middle of July the linden blossoms, but as it is very rare in Kentucky, the crop of honey gathered from it is confined to certain localities in the mountains and on the watercourses. It is rich in white honey that has a pleasant balsam flavor. During July and August the sourwood prickly ash and sumach blossom, and as they come into bloom between the spring and fall honey harvest, are valuable, as they keep np brood-rearing, and when abundant near the apiary, and the atmospheric conditions are favorable to the secretion of honey, they afford a surplus of nice honey for the bee-keeper.

In July the yellow-wood and coral berry or St. John's wort, add greatly to the crop in localities where they are found. The coval-berry continues to bloom through August, and is a valuable honeyproducing shrub that grows in waste places. Its beautiful red berries adorn our highways, and are valuable as food for sheep and cattle. The smartweed furnishes forage bees in August and the early part of September.

The goldenrods and asters come in September and October, and continue till frost. Where they are in abundance, bees often fill their hives with the richest of honey, and the bee-keeper gets a large surplus for his share.

Many cultivated plants are used for food by man or beast, that afford rich bee-pasturage, and I will take occasion to say that I cannot recommend the cultivation of any that cannot be utilized in some other way besides for the honey they furnish. Quite a number are valuable for seed crops or food for domestic animals. The raspberry succession, and the busy hum of the little bee fills and gooseberry are valuable as honey producing shrubs and for their delicious fruit; turnip, rape, strawberry and buckwheat, all pay both ways and should be cultivated extensively by beekeepers. White clover is worth all the varieties as a honey plant, besides it is valuable for pasturage and hay. I recommend its production and cultivation. The various kinds of mustard are worthy a cultivation for seed crop, as well as bee forage.

I have not attempted to catalogue the honey producing plants, trees and shrubs in full, but only such as are thought the most valuable for production and cultivation by the honey producer. I am aware that there are many flowers that produce honey, besides those mentioned; some more, and some less valuable to the apiarist; but I think that I have called attention to such as are most worthy of our consideration and cultivation.

In locating an apiary for honey production, one should have an eye to the amount of bee forage in reach of the location; for no amount of labor and skill in the manipulation of our bees will pay where it is wanting.

N. P. ALLEN, M. D.

Smith's Grove, Ky.

President Newman gave the following address:

IMPROVED RACE OF BEES.

To obtain the best results we must possess the highest grade of bees that it is possible to obtain. Our subject being to elevate the race there must be no backward steps; no deterioration should be countenanced; no thoughtless or hasty work must be allowed—but after carefully weighing the matter the thorough and rigid treatment should be employed, all looking to the advancement of the art and science of reproduction, and the building, up of a strain of bees that will give the very best of results.

In developing the highest strain of horses, not all their offspring are equal to the best; careful selection of those coming the nearest to the ideal animal must always be chosen, from which to breed, and the closest scrutiny is necessary while making that selection. The same is true of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees. "Sports" and "variations" continually occur, producing inferior progeny; but careful breeders who have an eye to the improvement of the race will reject those that do not come up to the "standard of excellence;" sending such animals and poultry to the shambles—so let us carefully select the best queens and drones to breed from, and remorselessly sac rifice all others.

Five points are essential to govern the selection: they must be prolific, industrious, docile, hardy, and beautiful in appearance.

The queen must be prolific, to be able to keep the hive full of bees, to gather the honey harvest when it comes; the bees must be industrious to let nothing escape their vigorous search, whi e gathering the sweet nectar; they must be docile to allow the apiarist to manipulate them with ease and pleasure; they must be strong and hardy, to withstand the rapid changes in climate; and must be of singular beauty, to attract the admiration of the fancier of fine stock.

"The bee of the future" will be present at the very moment when the slumbering flower, under the penetrating dew, awakes to consciousness, and unfolds its buds to take in the first rays of the morning sun. The *ideal* bee will dip into that tiny fountain, which distils the honey drop by drop, and bear off its honeyed treasure to its waxen cells of virgin comb.

Much has been written and spoken about queens duplicating themselves—but what we want is progression, not duplication! We want to breed up -good, better, best-not simply to hold what we have, but to improve the race. Mr. Langstroth struck the key-note when he said: "We want the best raceof bees, or the best cross in the world. It is yet an open question as to what part will be taken by the Asiatic races in producing "the coming bee." A "cross" in this direction, and breeding in or out the distinctive features and propensities may possibly, be "the next progressive step." But of one thing I am certain, however, "the bee of the future" will be the one that will gather the most honey, be the most prolific, and, at the same time, the most docile, hardy and industrious; and when produced, whatever may be its color or markings its name will be Apis Americana!

D. A. Jones, Ontario, moved a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Newman for the able address. Carried unanimously.

[This was a very instructive meeting of the North American Bee Keepers, and we shall perhaps give further extracts from their proceedings when we can afford the space.—EDS. MD. FAR]

AMERICAN sheep are steadily gaining a reputation abroad. At the time of the late meeting of the National Wool-growers' Association at Philadelphia, two Australian fleeces and two from American sheep were scoured for purposes of comparison. The person in charge of the scouring had no knowledge of the nativity of the sheep from which the fleeces were shorn. After scouring they were appraised by competent and impartial judges.

Live Stock Register.

Sheep Husbandry.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. J. B. KILLEBREW'S ABLE WORK.

IN-AND-BREEDING.

This subject has given rise to more discussion than probably any other question connected with sheep raising. Many object to it from religious or moral considerations. Others contend that this method tends to weaken the constitution and debilitate the sheep, and the general appearnce of the Leicesters originated by Mr. Bakewell, of England, by in-and in breeding tends to confirm this objection. The small head, prominent, glassy eye, small bones, we say attenuated, their delicate skin, and general tendency to scrofulous diseases, would seem to be the result of too close and too long continued in-breeding. Still, close breeding is absolutely requisite to originate a species. This evil effect could be avoided to a great extend by adopting the rule to breed from the same ram only for the second generation, and by selecting another for the grandchilden with as nearly as possible the same form and general character. It is said to have less deleterious effects to breed a ram to his own get than to breed brother and sister together. The breeder could adopt a safer course, and one to attain the same ultimate result, by putting together animals of the same family, but less closely allied, as father or brother. I am strongly of the opinion that the same degeneration would take place in animals of a lower order, as is known to be the case with the higher animal, man. The result of in-and-in breeding in man is known to result in the highest type of personal beauty. but it is at the expense of the constitution and mental faculties. Besides, inter-marriages of families, long continued, often result in physical deformities, and this fact being so universally admitted in man, must bear some relative proportion in brutes. To breed properly have one well defined object, and keep that object always before the mind. To do this well it is absolutely necessary to know every ram and ewe in the flock, and their general characters. To do this look to the record book already recommended, without which nothing can be remembered. Keep it also in mind that the ram must have absolutely pure blood, as his character affects the whole flock and the slightest taint in him affects the whole flock. It is of the greatest importance that the thoroughbred, it matters not whether the breeder's object be wool or mutton. So strong is the tendency of sheep to "breed back," or to return to the native scrub, that even though a ram be three-fourths thoroughbred, at least two-thirds of his progeny will resemble scrubs more than thoroughbreds. It will, in the end, cost less to buy a good ram from a trustworthy breeder than attempt to raise the rams at home, as the admixture of new blood invigorates the breed. Bear it mind, also, that there is a constant tendency to a retrocession to the orig-

a fine display of sheep, as a few generations of half-starved sheep will quickly end where it began. Want of food makes bad sheep, as without it the full development of the animal cannot take place, and the want is soon perpetuated in a diminutive size and inferior fleece. It is, in other words, easier to go down hill than to rise an ascent .-Though the sheep, to all intents and practical purposes, are considered full blooded after five crosses, which bring them to thirty-one-thirty-twos, yet they are not, and according to the rule of arithmetical progression, never can be, and the lambs of some of those crosses will show the ancestry.-Therefore, in breeding for thoroughbreds, the start must be pure. It may be proper here to state that a lamb, according to a legal decision, ceases to be a lamb when the first two permanent teeth appear, which is at one year old.

WEANING LAMBS.

The time usually allotted for the lamb to suckle is four months, The first thing is to separate the lambs and ewes, as far as possible, from each othcr, so that they will not hear each other's bleating. The lambs should be put on better pasture than they have been accustomed to, but it must not be too luxuriant. They should previously have been trained to eat plenty of salt, which is a good preventive of a great many diseases. A contrary course must be pursued with the ewes in reference to their pasture for a week or more after weaning. It can scarcely be too poor, otherwise it is frequently followed by great distensions of their udders, and inflammation or garget. If this should be likely to occur they should be milked for a day or two, and fed with hay, or other dry food. After a week or more they should be placed on such pasture as will hasten their return in the shortest time to good condition.

Several eminent sheep raisers separate the ewes and lambs for the day, only turning them together at night, thus allowing the ewes to relieve their distended udders. By pursuing this course for a week or ten days the lambs will become accustomed to doing without the dam, and they are finally weaned without any ill effects to the ewe. Should, however, the udder of a ewe become inflamed, and danger of garget or abscess supervene, the ewe should have immediately a full dose of Epsom salts, say a heaping tablespoonful, with a teaspoonful of pulverized ginger, the two mixed in water. For the next two days give them, morning and evening, twenty grains of saltpetre. This will so increase the action of the kidneys, and cause a consequent determination of blood to those organs, that the udder is thereby relieved .-Hay should be fed to them, also, instead of pasturage, thus giving them a quicker drying up.

PROFITS OF EARLY LAMBS.

In close connection with stall feeding of sheep comes the furnishing of early lambs of the best quality for the butcher. It is one of the most interesting and profitable branches of sheep hus-bandry in localities accessible to market. When carried on as a special business the production of butcher's lambs usually involves the annual selecinal native breed, and it is therefore necessary to tion of ewes for that purpose, which requires no guard against this and cull out the offending anilitie judgment in ecuring could nurse, possessed mal. Without good feeding it is useless to attempt of vigorous constitutions, wide-hipped, broad,

short-legged, early maturing animals, the best that can be culled from the common flocks of the country. If the ram commences running with them in September, they will begin to drop their lambs early in February, and continue into March. They should have good pasture. If short cropping attends the coming of winter, the careful farmer will eke out the scanty herbage with corn, oats, or their aquivalent, that they may enter upon dry feeding and the cold season in good condition.—
Then they are fed with hay and a little grain or oats. The winter feed, however, it is needless to add, can be varied greatly, and a reasonable variety is found conducive to health. As they approach the lambing season the heaviest should be separated from the flock, and fed as before, being careful to give some roots, but not so many as to increase very much the secretion of milk.-Breeding sheep should not be too fat, they certainly should not be poor, but the "golden mean" is much nearer the former than the latter extreme. This may account for the different practice and counsels of slieep breeders, some affirming that the ewes should be kept on good hay till near the lambing time, and then allowed more stimulating food; others preferring to give hay, with a little grain, all the time, deprecating any increase. Near a railroad is the best location for breeding early lambs for market. Lambs cannot be driven without serious loss, a greater distance than ten miles. The shorter the distance the greater the profits.— Very early lambs at sixty pounds weight are sold by our breeders at from three to five dollars each. From one station in Sumner county lambs to the value of forty thousand dollars were sold in 1878. And this business is constantly increasing, because Tennessee is the last State going South where prime mutton sheep can be raised, and their lambs come, therefore, into an earlier and a bare market.

Middle-Wooled Sheep

As seen at the great sheep show in Phila-Delphia, in september.

The Country Gentleman thus speaks: "Of the middle-wooled sheep, there was also a large show, and finer in some respects than we have ever seen before. Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., showed the South-Downs and Oxford-Downs recently imported by him, nearly all of which were winners of first prizes this year or last at the Royal and other principal shows in England. The Oxford-Down ram Freeland, portraits of which and three yearlings of his get, were given in the Country Gentleman of July 17th, 1879, was shown, together with many of his get. Freeland, although six years old, is just in his prime, in perfect health and is probably the best stock ram of this breed now in existence. One of his grandsons just brought over by Mr. Cooper, took first at the Royal, and at Aylesbury in 1879, as a shearling, and first this year as a two-shear rain, at the Bath and West of England Show. He was the largest sheep at Philadeiphia, and weighed, when put on board ship in England, 450 pounds. He lost about 50 pounds in the passage, but is hearty and raining again. Ail the Oxfords shown were imported, and of course as good as can be found anywhere. Those who prefer a Down with a heavier fleece than the South-Down (and the number is increasing), could not find an animal better suited to their desires than the Oxford-Down. Mr. Cooper deserves much from the farmers of Pennsylvania and the other sheep-breeding States, for his untiring activity in obtaining the very best animals grown in England to improve the flocks here. He never hesitates at the price, but always gets the best. Otherwise Freeland and the other Oxfords shown at Philadelphia would never have been brought over.

been brought over. There were several competitors for the prizes on South-Down s. Of course Mr. Cooper's imported flock contained the largest and best animals, nearly or quite all from the Walsingham flocks, but some very fine animals were shown by R. M. Fisher, Danville, Ky. Some were shown which belong to Fairmount Park, but they looked as if an infusion of Shropshire blood had been given to the flock to increase the yield of wool. The Walsingham South-Downs are noted for depth of hind quarter, like a good Short-Horn, and those on exhibition were perfect specimens in this respect. All were prize-winners this year in England, and lost very little in weight in the passage over. The yearling ewes would weigh from 175 to 200 pounds. It was unfortunate for the American breeders that two classes were not made in the sheep—one imported and one bred in this country. Being all put into one class, of course Mr. Cooper's sheep carried off nearly all the prizes, although Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sharpless got a tew. Mr. S. J. Sharpless, Philadelphia had some fine South-Downs, American-bred, and of good size, but not so even in surface as the imported ones. The exhibition was very instructive, as showing whatthe Downs are under ordinary care, and also under the most skillful care and feeding possible to be given."

The Farmers' Alliance.

Is an outgrowth of the Grange. It was formed by the Farmers' Convention in Chicago on the 14th of October last. It originated with the Granger farmers of New York, where it has saved, it is claimed, tens of thousands of dollars to the Granger farmers of that State in the insurance of farm property including live stock.

Another endeavor of the New York State Alliance may perhaps be best stated in the words of resolution fourth adopted at the Alliance meeting September 5th, 1878.

That one of the reforms demanded at the present time is a reduction in the cost of being governed, and that to this end there should be a reduction in the salaries paid to the official classes including the Judges of our Courts, State officers, Senators and Assemblymen, and the abolition of all needless offices.

It is stated that one great object of the New York and Western States Alliances is by co-operation to bring the inter-State railroads under congressional restrictions in the matter of transpor tation.

These associations of farmers are well enough, but heretofore it has seemed to be impossible to divest them of politics, and hence they have effected but little in asserting the power of the agricultural class in claiming a proper consideration of their wants. The farmer really wants no laws for his protection, but would be better off if legislation "let him alone" and did not interfere by way of what are termed laws for the incidental protection of agriculture. Railroad companies will soon find, if properly reasoned with, that it will be for their interest to have schedules of reasonable rates, and to do the transportation of products at the lowest figures. The great disproportion of freight charges for articles between short and long distances as the chief burthen which the people complain of, and which competition will soon regulate better than congressional laws can compel. Our Granges and Alliances would do well to turn their attention to the several States to have efficient tax laws on dogs, for the protection of sheep, and to get rid of all inspection of home products, and to congress for the diminution of the immensely onerous duties on tobacco manufactured in this country, and also for the encouragement of the wool product.

Farmers meet in conventions and pass resolutions and there is the end.

They should appoint committees to press those

They should appoint committees to press those resolutions upon legislation at their homes and in the legislative halls, as merchants and manufacturers do. Farmers having but few demands and they are obviously just and necessary for the welfare of the whole people would be listened to and their demands granted. But these demands should be pressed in no questionable shape. The power and strength of the farming community should be asserted and made manifest and then it would have weight, but it never will be of any avail unless there be concert and unison among the brotherhood throughout the land.

Large Coarse Hogs.

Joseph Harris is a breeder of Essex hogs, and of course he advocates the superiority of that breed, and does it vigorously; whether it is done with an unprejudiced pen or not is another thing. Below is what he says of the benefits of crossing the Essex upon the large breeds of hogs:

"Time was when the market called for heavy pork. Large hogs were in demand. The biggest and coarsest breeds were at a premium. I do not, myself, object to a big breed of hogs. Great size, other things being equal, means slow maturity and National Live-Stock Journal.

abundance of offal. These are not in themselves objectionable qualities; they may be associated with hardiness, vigor and good digestion. But such hogs are not profitable. It costs too much to produce the pork, and when produced the pork must be sold at from twenty to thirty per cent. discount. Take one of these large sows and put her to a pure-bred Essex boar, and if the result is not in every respect advantageous then I do not know anything about pigs. A second cross with the pure-bred Essex will be a still greater improvement. The cross-bred or grade sows will be better breeders and better mothers. The advocates of the large breeds will correct me if I am in error, but I have a decided impression that great size is often accompanied with indifferent breding powers. The sows have small litters. Cross them with the Essex, and sows from this cross will have larger litters and prove better mothers. Inquire in any neighborhood where a pure-bred Essex boar is kept, and see if this statement is not in accordance with the facts. Fnrthermore, I think it will be found that not only are the litters larger, but the pigs will be healthier, handsomer, fatter, better formed, more refined, quieter, more thrifty, and produce more pork for the food consumed and of a decidedly superior quality, than from any other breed or cross. Let any one who has a Berkshire, Poland-China, or Chester White, or Yorkshire sow, try a pure-bred Essex boar, and see if I am not right. Of course something will depend on the management. A careless manager and poor feeder can not expect great success with any breed or cross, but a good feeder and good manager should try the Essex .- Prairie Farmer.

Care of Young Pigs.

Three or four weeks is the age at which pigs always need the most careful attention. At about this period the pig reaches a point when the milk of the sow is not sufficient to keep up a healthy growth, and unless the pigs have been taught to eat before this time, there will always be trouble with them. The only way to avoid it is to teach hem to eat and drink at the earliest possible age. This may easily be done by placing a little milk or othee palatable food, in liquid or semi-liquid form, in a trough near them, but where the sow cannot get at it. By the time the pigs are a week old they will begin to taste it, and then they will very quickly learn to eat heartily. Give them plenty of nutritious, palatable food from this time on, and there will be no further difficulty.-

For the Maryland Farmer.

Dogs Versus Sheep.

Having been the loser of quite a number of valuable sheep very recently by dogs it reminds me of the necessity of having protective laws everywhere to guard a culture as necessary and remunerative as the bread we eat. It does seem strange to me that if you ask the owner of his dog how much he would take for it and his answer is say \$5 to \$50, that he is not willing to pay a tax on him, and although not considered property in the taxable sense of the word, yet, if I were to kill that dog on my own premises, unless really caught in the act of killing a sheep, the owner could make me pay a value for him. Awake farmers to the means necessary to the protection of your flocks! Disabuse the idea in the minds of the masses that it is a hardship to tax their dogs, when the woolen clothing they wear is 50 per cert. higher than if sheep were allowed to roam and grow in every available spot, for it is a noticeable fact, that many farmers would grow them, but are afraid because every hovel and irresponsi e hamlet are allowed to keep as many dog as they see fit to destroy at liberty, your unprot cted flocks, whereupon no suspicion often arises to know whose dog it was, as they are mostly killed at night and in nine-tenths of the cases, the owners are not responsible. Although I believe the present State law empowers a loser to collect the value of his loss, under certain proof, &c., which invariably occasions hard feelings among neighbors, as the owner often thinks it sufficient to have his valuable dog killed for the offence, without p: ying for his neighbor's valuable sheep. I will here call the attention of responsible dog-owners, that you are in constant liability and likelihood to have to pay for your neighbor's sheep and it behooves you, as well as your sheepowning friends to make the move a popular one with the masses, to tax all dogs sufficiently to pay all losses occasioned by them, that the culture of sheep may be so extensively engaged in to supply the needs of even those who don't raise sheep, at least one-half what they now pay for mutton and clothing.

Statistics show that millions of dollars in sheep proper y are destroyed yearly by dogs, and it shows a lack of advancement to impair the the progress of one of the best paying interests in the country, by refusing simply to tax a worthless set of domesticated wolves to please the masses who think they have no interest in sheep and for fear of incurring the displeasure in a political point of view.

have a fund to draw from, that no requirements should be made from us. Every flock master should be required to keep his stock in his own enclosures, and use every diligent watch in his powers to guard them, and although it ought not to be an embodiment of the law, every owner should, who can, fold them at night in as large a place as he is able to construct, by making it impregnable to dogs, but allow me to say, that sheep will do better in an open field with plenty of good grass than by confinement, except from storms and during the period of parturition. Not having handled the subject satisfactory to myself, I would be glad if some one else would give further light on the subject, and let me urge every farmer to convince the masses that it is not against them to tax dogs, but for their welfare.

> Yours truly, E. C. LEGG.

Kent Island, Nov. 19th, 1880.

[We thank Mr. Legg for his letter upon a matter that we have time and again brought before the public, deeming it one of the highest importance to our farmers, and in which every man is interested who eats lamb or mutton, or wears woolen garments. When will our politicians have the nerve to tax worthless curs, or pass laws for the effectual protection of those valuable animals, the sheep, so essential to the comfort and sustenance of the human race?

By a private letter from Mr. Legg we are glad to learn that he did well the past season with his fine Cotswolds, having sold more than he could raise, about 35 head ranging in price from \$15 to \$25 each. Mr. L. is pleased to say: "I shall be glad to advertise again next season, Providence permitting, as I owe some sales and many enquiries to your circulation."-EDS. MD. FAR.]

The Supply of Cattle.

The Indianapolis Price Current says: It seems to be the opinion of those who have examined this matter pretty thoroughly that a considerable decrease will be found in the stock of the United States and Territories, after this year's shipments are over. We are of the opinion that this may be the case in regard to such as are sufficiently well bred for shipment to foreign markets; but as to inferior stock, we question whether much, if any, deficiency wil be tound. Yet in any eve t there will unquestionably be a considerable advance in the price of cattle another year, as well as in sheep and swine. There are two reasons why this may be so; the first of which is the greatly increased tide of imigrants to our country this season, who Now, we don't think that because we ought to will be consumers instead of producers for a twelvemonth to come; and the second reason is, so numerous are the losses sustained in Great Britain and Ireland during the past eighteen months in domestic animals, that their wants for this year will doubtless be larger than the past have been.

Sheep on the Farm.

That sheep can save poor farms from utter ruin, and improve the condition of good farms, is beyond doubt. However much we may prize the horse and cow for valuable services to mankind, still we must admit that the keeping of sheep is very profitable to the farmer, in that it brings money to his pocket and improves the condition of this land. Experience has shown that sheep husbandry is directly profitable. There are no losses and very few risks to be met with in the business.

Early lambs, fat weathers, wool and pelts, always bring good prices and find ready market.—Besides sheep brings up the condition of the farm, and as the old adage has it, "turns the earth to gold wherever their foot prints are found." Nothing will improve a farm so well as a course of husbandry in sheep, well selected and judiciously followed. Sheep can be made the salvation of a poor farm, and if more of our farmers would keep more sheep, a larger share of prosperity would be the result.—Ex.

THE HEREFORDS IMPORTED LATELY BY MR. MILLER, OF ILLINOIS, are at quarantine on the Winans' property, now belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., near St. Denis, Baltimore. We lately visited them and found a hundred superb animals, consisting of cows, bulls and calves. The whole herd on a grass field presented a fine sight to a lover of good stock. Taken altogether we never before have seen such a large exhibition of choice animals of one breed. Some of the two and three year old cows were very large and remarkably fine in form. They were all well and hearty after their voyage. We could scarcely imagine what a nucleus of wealth, this herd presented, to the beef producers of the great West and South. Without doubt in a few years this herd of 100 Herefords will produce millions of dollars by the infusion of their blood among the cattle of the large beef producers of this country. These cattle have attracted the attention of a large number of breeders in this section of the country who have made special trips to see them and all have been delighted. This importation

has aroused up many of our farmers to feel the necessity of better breeds and of better care for stock. This quarantine of such a herd has been of great value to the people of our State in awakening them to the importance at this time of breeding improved stock, altho' it has caused the importer much expense and delay, which is to be regretted. We cannot see why cattle for breeding purposes should be quarantined, as no importer would introduce any animal into his herd before having it closely examined and every precaution taken to ascertain its health condition. While we greatly admired these noble specimens of the best Herefords in England we were pleased to think that Mr. Merryman, of Hayfields, in our own State, owns several Herefords that are equal, if not a little better in form than the best of these. We believe our climate and grasses will improve English breeds of cattle. Experience has shown it.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE MARYLAND FARMER FOR 1881.

To every new subscriber who pays \$1.00 in advance we offer 25 cents worth of Vicks' celebrated Flower Seeds or at his option, Kendall's Book on the Horse, price 25 cents. This offer is extended to every person who pays up before the 1st day of February his arrears and renews his subscription.

The "Maryland Farmer" Printing Office.

Is now being remodeled and refitted with New Type and Machinery, which we hope to have complete about the first of January. And while we solicit all kinds of Job Work, we shall make a specialty of Agricultural work. And we will say to those wanting printing in that line, that we have a great number of Agriculture cuts, and are better prepared to do this kind of work than any other office in the city.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for December.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"See how the wintry snow is piled High on Soracte's brow And whitens wide the forest tops, Low bending every bough; And forzen to their inmost depths The streams are sllent now.

Drive out the cold with logs high piled
Upon the blazing hearth;
And, Thaharchus, freely draw
From jar of Sabine earth
The mellow wine, whose ripened cheer
Four autumns since had birth.

Leave to the gods all things besides

Lo! at their high command,

The winds late battling with the waves

Breathe soft o'er sea and land;

The cypress and the aged ash

In unvexed quiet stand.

Enjoy each fleeting hour, dear boy,
Free from foreboding care;
Mix with the dance. and warm of blood,
In love's fond transports share;
For crabbed age comes on apace,
Age, with his silver hair.

Freely perform in camp and field
All deeds of skill and might;
But fail not the appointed tryst,
When, midst the silent night,
Faint whispers stealing through the dark
Confess the maid's delight.

And when at length a merry laugh
Her hiding-place betrays,
And to surrender she is fain
With many coy delays,
A ring or bracelet fondly snatched
The long chase well repays,"

The above is a liberal translation of a beautiful ode from Horace, by Beta in the New York Tribune, and it is appropriate to this season.

Christmas will have come and gone bofore we have another chat. When the blessed anniversary comes let there be a re-union of families and a renewal of family bonds, and see that the poor acquaintance, needy friend or destitute neighbor is not forgotten. Let the open hand freely bestow the gifts prompted by a generous heart according and always 'ladies,' 'loaf givers,' and as you are to see, imperatively, that everybody has

to the ability that the great Giver has blessed you with during the year. Christmas is a season enjoyed hugely by small children and by children of larger growth. We should do all in our power to make the event a happy and merry one.

The interchange of little tokens of regard between friends at this festive season of the year adds much to the sum of human pleasures. The present of some useful garment to an indigent old man or woman or some delicacy to the sick is gratefully received and long remembered.—
The gift affords hardly as much satisfaction to the recipient as it does to the giver. Teach the children to practice such amenities and kind remembrances with one and another at Christmas time.

I have often talked of the importance of girls being educated to cook. The art of cooking food of all kinds and in the best way is one that should not be despised or ridiculed by the high born and rich any more than by those whom necessity will probably force to practice at some period of life. This is a good time to begin, by assisting in preparing the Christmas cheer. Cakes and piesmince-pies—and plum puddings are to be got ready, and apple-toddy to be made, which to be very good must be made at least ten days before it is used. In all these there is an art in which the maidens of the family now have a chance to learn and to perfect themselves in. It is not beneath the dignity or position of any woman to know how to cook It is a praiseworthy, highly commendable accomplishment, of which any girl, let her be who she may, should be proud. Some of the most gifted and high-bred women of our land and of other countries have gloried in being known as learned and practical compounders of wholesome and savory dishes, that would tempt the appetite of austere anchorites.

That excellent writer Ruskin, in speaking of cooking, thus in glowing terms sets forth the "dignity in the art of cooking." "What," he asks, "does 'cookery' mean? It means a knowledge of Medea. and of Circe, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of Rebekah, and of the Queen of Sheba. It means knowledge of all herbs, and fruits, and balms, and spices, and of all that is healing and sweet in the fields and groves, and savory in meal; it means carefulness and inventiveness, and watchfulness, and willingness, and readiness of appliances. It means the economy of your grandmothers, and the science of modern chemists; it means much testing and no wasting; it means English thoroughness and French art, and Arabian hospitality; and it means in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always 'ladies,' 'loaf givers,' and something pretty to put on -so you are to see, yet more imperatively, that everybody has something nice to eat."

I give a recipe, which has been tested and found excellent, yet some lady friends say that the time of boiling is unnecessarily long, and that five hours is enough. The recipe was furnished last year to the Baltimorean, by a lady who has just returned from England, where she had ample opportunity to learn how to make the famous

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

Take half pound bread crumbs, a half pound wheat flour, a half pound of suet chopped fine, a half pound Valencia raisins, a half pound seedless raisins, a half pound currants, a half pound mixed orange and lemon peel, a have pound citron, half a nutmeg, a quarter pound blanched almonds chopped fine, half a teaspoonful salt, a wine glassful brandy, six eggs, and half a pound sugar; mix thoroughly, and boil eight hours without intermission.

Most heartily, I wish one and all, my fair friends and readers, a merry and happy Christmas.

What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to sweep the house, and make up the bed, and darn the socks, and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he wants, hired servants can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him to the pantry to taste the bread end cakes she has made; send him to inspect the needle-work and bcd-making, or put the broom into hea hands and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quietly look after them. But with the true man, most wants of a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortunes, and meets with failures and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some stern battles to fight with poverty, with enemies and with sins, and he needs a woman that, while he puts his arm around her and feels that he has something to fight for, will help him to fight; that will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart, and impart new inspiration.

All through life-through storm and sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and favoring winds-man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's or a mother's love will ing further than success in housekeeping. Justly enough, half of these get nothing more. The other half, surprised beyond measure, have obtained more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing a nobler idea of marriage, and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy and love.-London Christian Union.

SAVE YOUR SUGAR.—Every housekeeper shou'd know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but for three minutes, will be converted into glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as 21 younds of glucose. In other words, I pound of sugar stirred into the fruit after it is cooked, and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as 21 pounds added while the fruit is boiling.

PROPAGATING FUCHIAS.—The following method of raising young plants of Fuchsias is said to be practised by cottagers in the west of England. "In the autumn, after the frost has destroyed the foliage, the wood of the present season is cut off close to the ground, and laid like a sheaf of corn in a trench a foot deep. The bundle is covered with a few inches of soil, and here it remains until spring, when a multitude of young shoots may be seen pushing their way through. The soil is then carefully moved, and with a sharp knife a cut is made each side of a joint, and the result is rooted plants enough for the parish. The old stool grows up more vigorously than before, to be served in the same way in the following autumn,"-Vick's Magazine.

Brain Food for Winter Hours.

The intellectual and industrial progress of each passing year renders it more and more necessary that those engaged in the noble and benevolent work of cultivating the soil and providing food for the world, be better informed in the sciences pertaining to farming. Science, although not the one thing indispensable in this case, helps wonderfully in farming, as elsewhere. Every man who can read has access to the accumulated wisdom of the past and the present, in the shape of books. They are the repositories of knowledge, and the farmer should possess a small library of the best works, to which he may go, when opportunity affords, and gather the wealth and experience of other minds, to serve him in time of need Not only works on the art and science of farming, but scientific works also should be at his command hardly supply the need, Yet many seek for noth- from which the farmer may glean the elementary

principles of those departments of nature that directly affect the growth and development of crops. Such are botany, geology, meteorology, entomology, zoology, chemistry, and kindred natural sciences. The farmer ought to know something of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry of the soils he tills; he should study the nature and peculiarities of the trees and plants that grow upon his farm; he should know something of the ever-varying seasons that affect the growth of his crops and the comfort of stock; he ought to look a little into those studies that tell him of his bird and insect enemies; and he should learn enough of chemistry to enable him to prepare and mix his fertilizers with safety and success. In all these particulars he needs books to help him-text books giving the elementary principles of each science. There is nothing the farmer does which does not require some knowledge of some science in order that it be well done.

A vast number of books on every science pertaining to agriculture have been written, and many of them by men who were themselves practical farmers. No intelligent farmer could read these without profit to himself and benefit to his vocation. And now that the long nights of winter have come, we suggest that farmers take up such books as they may have, or better, buy some, and spend their evenings in reading up and thinking on these things. Get you a supply of brain food for the winter evenings.—Rural Messenger

Publications Received.

"American Newspaper Annual," N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. We find this useful book admirably gotten up so far as typography, paper, binding and general arrangement is concerned, but we notice some errors as to the circulation of some. Of course the compilers in all cases had to rely upon sources of information as to these statements, over which they are not supposed to have had control or the means of verifying. Taken as a whole the work is very creditable and should be in the possession of all publishers and those who advertise largely.

"Our Little Ones," is the title of a new monthly, just issued by the Russell Publishing House, Tremont Street, Boston. As its tule indicates it is intended for small children, is profusely and handsomely illustrated and printed in large type. The rhymes and prose stories are written in a pleasant style for the comprehension of the little ones and there are few words used

containing more than two and three syllables. We think it well adapted to the object in view. Price \$1.50 per year.

"The Cattle Interest in Kansas." The cattle interest is most thoroughly and comprehensively treated in the Third Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture, just issued. This report comprises 156 pages, giving the latest satistics relating to population, wealth, acreage of crops, meteorological data for the quarter, condition of farm animals, orchards, etc. The special features of the volume, and one upon which much labor and time have been expended, is the presentation of the cattle and dairy interests. The plan pursued in treating this subject has been to secure from the breeders of the State, and those possessing experience in Kansas, papers detailing the methods pursued by them, the results of different methods of breeding and management, and to condense in the most compact form from the greatest amount of information from those best able to speak intelligently upon the subject. The breeding and treatment of thoroughbreds for beef and for butter, and experience with grades and grazing cattle, will be in this volume, given without theorizing. The papers on "The Treatment of Milk Cows, and Manufacture of Butter and Cheese," will be specially valuable to those who contempla e engaging in this business. volume m. y be procured by inclosing the postage (five cents) to the secretary of Board, J. K. Hudson Topeka, Kansas.

"How to Keep Boys on the Farm," is the title of a well-written little book, by Geo. D. Hunt, who has presented us with a copy. It treats of the choice of a profession, the dignity and independence of farming and gives some excellent advice to parents under the heading of "Errors and Delinquencies of Parents." It is well worth perusal and cheap for the price, only 20 cents, postage prepaid. Address, Author, Salem, Ohio.

"New Juveniles for 1880," R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York. Specimens of illustrations of these books for children have been received. They are highly creditable as illustrations of nursery rhymes and stories for small children. Among these "New Juveniles" are some excellent ones and several in the style of old story books of great popularity from time immemorial. Parents should send for catalogues, against Christmas.

We have received Part 16 of that splendid in atise, "The Illustrated Book of the Dog." By Shaw, published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Broadway, New York,

the public on the growth of the latest

A Special Premium for 1881.

Any subscriber sending us \$1.50 before the first of February next, will receive the MARYLAND FARMER for 1881, and his choice of either one of the splendid engravings of which miniature curs are here given. Stein-copied in black and two tints in a high grade of that art. The very artistic tinting has produced the most perfect and pleasing twilight and sun effects. Size of sheet, 22x28 inches; printed and tinted surface, 174 by 211 inches; publi hed at \$2 each.

These miniature wood cuts but faintly suggest the beauty and merit of the large copies

The Curfew Tolls the Knell of Parting Day.

GRAY'S ELEGY.

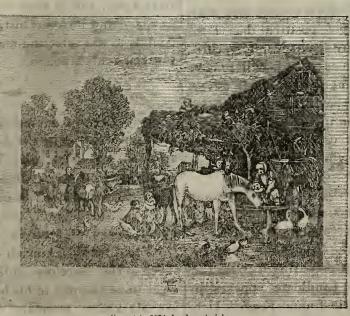
through the branches of a large tree that grandly shades the enchant-

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;

"Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight."

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

Give Me the Joys of a Peaceful Country Home.



Copyright 1874, by Joseph John

Hurrah! For Our Side.—Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that Celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort and experience its tonic and renovating effects they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—Exchange.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Mr. Wm. William Preston, Sykesville, Md., writes: "A number of my cows were sick with Pleuro-Pneunomia, out of which II died. By advice, I used Stonebraker's Cattle Powders, and to my great satisfaction, the disease was entirely broken up, and the remainder saved. I am positive, had I not used Powders, I would have lost all my fine dairy stock. The foregoing are facts, and can be substantiated by a number of responsible persons." See Stonebraker's advertisement in this number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

J. J. DeBarry & Co., 107 W. Lombard Street, claim to produce the most original designs, the best and most finely finished work, than any other house in this country. Their manner of producing the same being new, and used only in their shop, each letter having the edge beveled and smoothly finished, saving brushes and using less ink. They respectfully solicit a trial; sketches and designs will be furnished free on application, asking only the return of the design in case you do not favor them with an order. See their advertisement in this number.

PROOF POSITIVE.—"What everybody says must be true," therefore it is proof positive that Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins, splints, curbs and all unnatural enlargements and will remove the bunch without blistering. Read their advertisement, for the remedy is having an unprecedented sale which is entirely on its merits. It is now sold by nearly if not all druggists. Remember the name is Kendall's Spavin Cure.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and the liver, some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

CAPTAIN EADS' SHIP RAILWAY.—The Scientific American contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents.

Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Lessup plan, and at a much less cost for engineering construction.

In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the *Scientific American* has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leadestablishments devoted to different manufacturing industries.

This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. The Scientific American has been published for more than thirty-four years by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and has attained a very large weekly circulation.

THE largest hog in the country is a Poland-China, four years old last spring, lately on exhibition at Junction City, Kansas. His length is 7 feet; girth of neck, 6½ feet; girth of chest, 7½ feet; girth of centre, 8 feet; width across the girth of centre, 8 feet; width across the hips, 30 inches, and weight 1,535 paunds.

PENNSYLVANIA now produces over 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco. This tobacco has been grown in patches from a half acre in extent to fields of sixty acres, and in most cases yielding from 1,300 to 2,000, and in some instances as high as 2,400 pounds to the acre, and realizing, on an average, thirteen cents a pound.

The American fleeces produced 8½ pounds of cleansed wool, while the Australian, when scoured, weighed less than 4½. The Australian fleeces were valued at \$4.30, while the price set upon the American was \$8.12. A prominent sheep breeder of Melbourne learning the result visited several noted flocks of Merinos in Vermont and New York and satisfied himself of the superiority of our sheep. He therefore ordered two rams and two ewes to be shipped to his home. Some time ago Mr. Markham, secretary of the N. W. G. Association, three carloads of American Merinos to Japan.—Farmer's Review.

The Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland, and for Ten Years The ONLY One.

Our Prospectus for 1881.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER,

A Monthly Magazine.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy, including Farming, Stock Breeding, Pomology, the Garden and Floriculture, Apiary, Dairy and Household Affairs,

EZRA WHITMAN,

W. W. W. BOWIE,

Editor and Proprietor,

Associate Editor

OFFICE, 141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year in advance,						_	-	-	\$ 1 00		
		es, 5		one year	in adva	ince,	1	11-	4 00		
66	66	10	66	66	66	-	-	-	7 50		
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Subscription Price for One Year, if not paid in advance, will be at the old rate, \$.150 per year, and positively no deduction.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For those who may Canvas for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1,00, each, will receive the world-renowned, HOWE SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements. Value \$50,00

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1,00 each, will receive 1 YOUNG AMERICA CORN AND COB MILL, worth \$40,00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1,00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated WHEAT FANS, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value \$28,00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1,00 each, will receive a ROLAND PLOW-Value, \$12,00.

-Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1,00 each, will receive a FARM BELL. Value, \$6,00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1,00 each, will receive a NICKEL-PLATED REVOLVER, LONG FLUTED CYLINDER. Value, \$2,50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST CLASS.

It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subcribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish his clnb

To Our Patrons.

The "Maryland Farmer, as an Agricultural Journal and as medium for Advertisers is not surpassed by any Agricultural Journal in this country. Its circulation is double that of any other Agricultural Journal in Maryland, and for ten years was the only agricultural journal published in the State. Two years ago the subscription price was reduced to \$1.00 per year (In advance). This change was made as an experiment to see if we could increase the circulation so as to make it pay as well as at its former price which was \$1.50. Having tried the experiment two years, we are pleased to say that we find the old adage true, "the nimble six pence is better than the slow shilling, and we shall continue to publish the Farmer at the low price of \$1.00 per year in advance. It is very gratifying to us to see the increased interest taken by our subscribers and advertisers in the circulation of our Journal, and it is in a great measure due to them that our circulation has recently so largely increased, and for which they will please accept our thanks, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to maintain the present high character of the Maryland Farmer, and to increase its usefulness.

To every Subscriber we bid a hearty welcome to our Office, where we can have friendly chats, and where the Planter, Farmer, Gardner, Stock-raiser and all our rural friends can meet and interchange sentiments, form new acquaintance and cement old friendships.

The reading matter in the Maryland Farmer will never be lessened by advertisements, We feel called upon to make this statement, as the large increasing circulation of our paper naturally increases the amount of advertisements, therefore we wish to say most positively to our subscribers, that the reading matter in the Farmer will always contain not less than 32 full pages monthly, and often 36 to 38; and should our advertisements reach 100 pages, it will not lessen the reading matter, but likely to increase it. We feel indebted to our correspondents for their largely increased interest in the Farmer, and we are sincerely thankful for the promptness of our subscribers in renewing their subscription.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Terms of Advertising.

	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	1 Year.
One Square, or less	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 12.00
Quarter Page	6.50	15 00	22.00	35.00
Half Page	12.00	25.00	40.00	70.00
One Page	20.00	45.00	75. 00	120.00

Special rates for cover pages. Transient advertisements payable in advance. Advertisements to secure insertion in the ensuing month should be sent in by the 20th of the month.

Reasons Why Business Men and Farmers Should Patronize the Maryland Farmer.

1. Because it is the oldest and most popular Agricultural Paper in Maryland, and the cheapest Magazine published in the United States, making a volume of nearly 1,000 pages during the year, at the low price of \$1.00, post-paid.

2. Because it has the abless class of practicol and scientific correspondents of hnp Agricul-

tural paper in Maryland.

3. Because it admits no political discussions in its columns, is independent, opposed to class-'egislation and all schemes which would advance one interest to the detriment of another and uniformly adhering to the great principal of human justice to all, striving to help the progress of Agriculture, looking upon it as the great source from which all other employments of man must draw the means of prosperity.

4. Because the Proprietor and Editor of the Maryland Farmer has been engaged in the interest of Agriculture for more than forty years, thirty-seven of which have been spent in Baltimore, and during this long time has become personally acquainted with the most promagriculturists and inventors of agricultural machinery, and devote his whole time in fostering

this great interest of the country.

5. Because, being devoted to all branches of Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Economy, its contents are valuable to its subscribers, add being necessarily kept as a means of reference, il presents to the Merchant, Farmer, Mecnanic, and all others, the most valuable medlum for advertising whatever each one has to offer for sale.

6. Because the Maryland Farmer has a large circulation and will be read by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants and Mechanics, and others interested in Agriculture than any other paper which circulates in the Middle or Southern States.

E. WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

To The Farmers.

There is nothing more calculated to advance the spread of useful knowledge among men in any avocation than the general interchange of opinions and views of scientific and plain practical mentengaged in the same pursuit.

Farmers, let us in the future have no lack of correspondence. Every man will be welcome to our columns to express his views on any subject relating to agriculture. Commence one with another, just as if in private talk, and let every man contribute his mite to swell the heap of agricultural riches, and the ball of progress will roll on until the clods of ignorance or mistaken predjudices are crushed, and good seeds in well cultivated ground will bear a rich harvest for the present and future generations. Great results have sprung from single experiments made by chance or by some obscure individual. We say to one and all let us hear from you about your Farming, Stock or Poultry, Bees, Dairy; your Orchards and Gardens, and what is your experience in such matters.

Complimentary Notices of the Press.

It will be seen that each of the following flattering notices are spontaneous, unsolicited tributes from editors of first class papers, published in different parts of the Union. They are not manufactured in our office and stereotyped for insertion in such journals as may choose to insert them as a favor This we know is the practice of some journals, and the same notice is seen in a dozen papers—being quasi editorials; but we do not like and therefore do not indulge in the practice.

The January number of the Maryland Farmer is received, and is well filled with matter of interest to farmers. Its London letters especially attract us, and are far more practical than such letters usually are.—Pocomoke City (Md.) Record and Gazette.

The Maryland Farmer, published by the veteran agriculturist, Ezra Whitman, is just out. Among the contents is an excellent article on "How to grow Sugar Beets," a subject which is attracting much attention in this country and France. There are also valuable papers on poultry, the dairy, forest culture, live stock hints, and others on current topics of interest to farmers. The ladies' department is especially interesting, and embraces chats on many important subjects.— Evening Bulletin, Baltimore.

The Maryland Farmer is rich in information for every tiller of the soil in this State. Agriculture, horticulture, live stock, the dairy and the poultry house are all ably treated by an efficient corps of writers. It is an excellent farm journal, and so very cheap, only \$1 per annum.—Somerset Herald.

The Maryland Farmer, is well suited to any latitude, and is adapted to the circumstances of tarmers all over the country. The various departments are edited with the usual ability which characterizes this useful journal.—The Gospel Banner, Maine.

The Maryland Farmer is upon our table. It is one of the best farm books in the country.

Montgomery Co. Sentinel.

The Maryland Farmer, comes well filled with choice and valuable matter for the farmer. As a journal to promote the interests of the agriculturalist in the State, the Maryland Farmer should be taken in every farmhouse in the State.—Havre Republican.

The Maryland Farmer, published by Ezra Whitman. No. 141 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md., is one of the best and cheapest agricultural monthlies that comes to this office. It is the oldest Agricultural journal in this State.—Frederick Examiner.

We take pleasure in placing the Maryland Farmer on our list of exchanges, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers as an excellent agricultural journal.—Ellicott City Times.

The Marpland Farmer for August contains the usual variety of interesting matter. It is the oldest agricultural journal in Maryland and a publication that no one interested in agriculture, horticulture and rural economy should be without.— Evening News.

The Maryland Farmer for May (Baltimore: Ezra Wh.ttman), has a timely and practical article on the work for the month, the most important in the calender, perhaps, for tillers of the soil. There is also an interesting article on the fertilizer trade of Baltimore, together with a variety of papers on agricultural topics.—Gazette, Baltimore.

The Maryland Farmer.—This is an old favorite agr cultural periodical, and one which should have large circulation among our Farmers.—Worcester News.

The March number of the Maryland Farmer has been received, and contains thirty-three pages of interesting and instructive reading matter. Its paper on farm work for the month is full of good suggestions; the paper on State Aid to Agriculture is a sensible, well-written article, and contains many facts that would be well for our Legislature to consider at this time. This number alone is worth the subscription price of the magazine—\$1 per year.

—Marlboro Gazette.

We are in receipt of that well-known and popular agricultural journal, the Maryland Farmer, for March. It is full of valuable information to the farmer, gardner, and the household.—Laurel Gleaner.

The Maryland Farmer has been received. It is filled with useful and instructive matter for farmers to read and study during the long winter nights.—Centreville Record.

The Maryland Farmer.—It affords us pleasure to note the advent of any really good publication—one that will lead agriculture, science and art to a step upward in this mighty age of progress. One of the most prominent of this class we are pleased to note is the Maryland Farmer. It stands as a useful helper to every tiller of the soil, whether an expert or amateur. The articles in each number are practically worth a whole year's subscription.—St. Mary's Beacon.

BALTIMORE MARKETS -- DEC, 1.

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BUTTER.			
For table use	20	8.	30
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Western and Clover, mixed		13	
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FERTILIZERS.	.12 00	41	00
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do Cotton Fertilizer		50	00
Holloway's Phosphate		40	00
Whitman's Phosphate		45	00
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do German Millet, per bus	••••	4.	•
do l'imothy 45 b		1 3.	00
do Kentucky Blue	1,50	a2.	00

Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

-:0:--

Imported "GOLDEN LOCKS," of nearly 400 pounds carcass and 21½ pounds fleece, to be delivered October 1st, prox., to avoid inbreeding in 1881. "NORTH LEACH," a splendid yearling ram of 250 pounds carcass and 20 pounds fleece with a few choice thoroughbred rams of 200 pound carcass, and 15 to 20 pounds fleece; also ram and ewe lambs.

E.C.LEGG,

June-tf.

Kent Island Maryland.

Pickwick Club.

Fickwick Club.

Old Rye Whisky.

DIPLOMA. RYE WHISKY.

SATTLER & Co.

Cor. Charles & Pratt Sts.

PROPRIETORS.

SATTLER & CO.

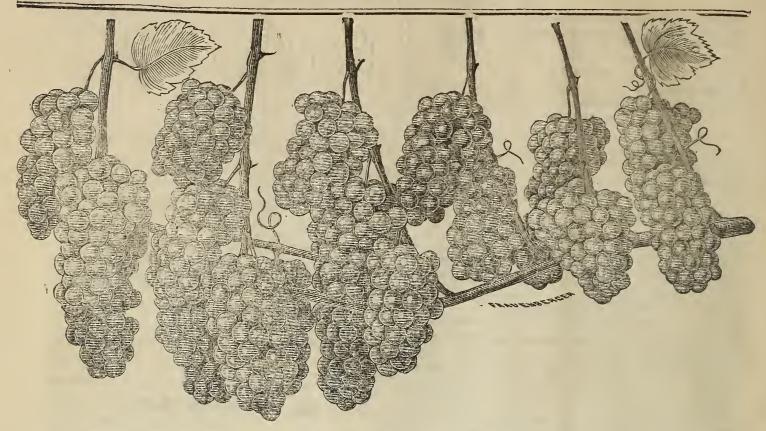
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Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.

-AL80-

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER.

Mayly



Branch 20 inches. Weighing 7 pounds. Exhibited at meeting of Am. Pom. Society Rochester, N. Y. September, 1879.

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From a Photograph by G. W. Colling.

Send for Circular of the New White Grape Prentiss, also Grape Wood and Cuttings. Largest Stock in America. All leading varieties in large supply. Extra quality. True to name. Special rates to Agents, Dealers and Nursermen. Our list of customers now embraces nearly all the leading Nurserymen in the country, to whom we would refer those not acquainted with our stock. Descriptive catalogue and price list free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Freedonia N. Y.

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Fine Silverware Rich Jewelry,

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TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest S andard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

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No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Near Calvert St., BALTIMORE.

229 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, Lecoultre Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

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Chesapeake Chemical Works.

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MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF

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We are now offering to the trade the following well-known brands of goods which we guarantee fully up to standard;

SLINGLUFF'S

DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

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Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

Containing 40 to 44 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

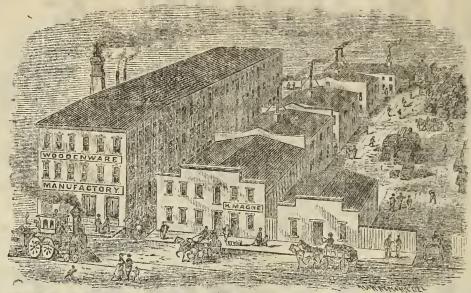
SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

Containing 28 to 32 per cent, Soluble Bone Phosphate.

To meet the demand for a high grade Fertilizer, we are offering SLING-LUFF'S NATIVE SUPER-PHOSPHATE—prepared entirely from Animal Bone—HIGHLY AMMONIATED.

Also, SLINGLUFF'S No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE This we can confidently recommend as one of the best fertilizers sold in the market at a low price.

H. Magne & Sons,



MONUMENTAL CHURN.

The cheapest, best and most complete in the market. Free from the inconveniences and imperfections of most others. They produce butter quickly; easily cleaned and opened to the sun and air. We also manufacture Barrel and Staff Churns, and all other descriptions of Cedar Ware and Tanks.

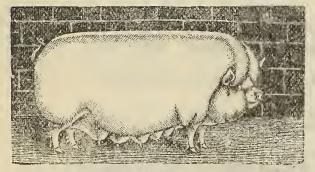
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H. MAGNE & SONS, No. 408 WESTP RATT STREET, BALTIMORE

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. No. 221 CHURCH STREET,

P, O. BOX, 1890,

PHILADELPHIA.



IMPORTERS, BREEDERS and SHIPPERS of THOROUGH-BRED LIVE STOCK. Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle and Calves, of the richest butter and milk stock. Southdown and Cotswold Sheep and Lambs unsurpassed. Premium Chester White Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs of best importations, (see cut herewith from life) Berkshire Pigs, (sired by the famous Imported Prize Boar The Collier, and out of other imported, noted boars and sows) Essex and Poland China Pigs—all of the best Strains. Send for elegant, new illustrated catalogue.

High Class, Land and Water Fowls of all Varieties.

Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for hatching always for Sale at Low Prices, considering the high quality, and reputation of our stock. Also Fancy Pigeons, Thorough-bred and Sporting Dogs.

and Breeders Manual is just out! 25.000 copies will be mailed FREE to Farmers and Breeders, sending us their addresses. It is brimful of reliable descriptions, numerous large and handsome cuts, from life of

our best Animals and Fowls; is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and is without doubt the handsomest free catalogue of stock ever issued. We wish every reader of the MARYLAND FARMER would write for a copy. It will cost nothing. Address as above.

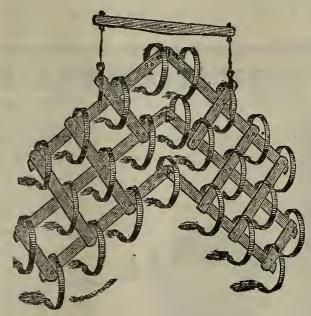
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Bates Harvester,

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Peerless Engine,

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Olin Spring Tooth Harrow, Stover Wind Mill,

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And a Full Line of

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Field and Garden Seeds.

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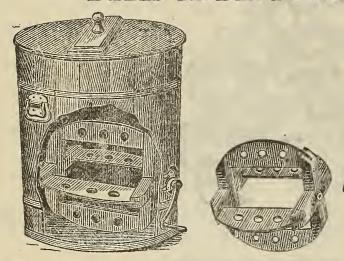
Sharp and German Sts.

-AND-

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

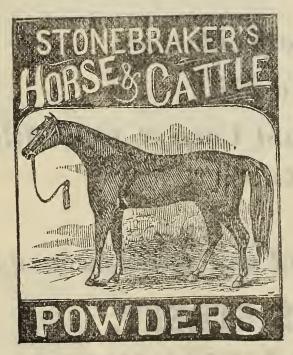
Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for nclosing Cemetery Lots.

THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.



We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn, Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size.

E. Whitman, Sons & Co. BALTIMORE, MD.



CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS,

Distemper, Hidebound, Worms, &c., in Horses, Loss of Cud, Black Tongue, &c., in Cattle.

For fattening, this Powder will be found very beneficial as they loosen the Hide, give an appetite, by which they will improve at least 25 per cent. faster.

Invaluable as a Preventive of Hog Cholera.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

H. STONEBRAKER & SONS.

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Sonebraker's Chicken Powders is a positive preventive and cure of Chicken Cholera, Price, 25 Cents.



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

TO THE

NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH

To take effect

SUNDAY, May 23, 1880, at 1.30 P M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

4.20 †Washington and way stations.

5.05 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND, LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE, South & Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.

6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.

6.45 Washington and way stations. 7.10 Staunton, Va. Springs and Annapolis Ex., and Stations on Metropolitan Brh.

8.00 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley Branch except Sunday).

7.55 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and way, via. Main (On Sunday to Ellicott City

only)

9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On Sunday connects for Annapolis.)

10.30 Washington Express.

P. M.

12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way stations.

1.30 tOn Sunday only for Washington and Richmond, via Quantico.

1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.

2.50Washington and way stations.

Washington Ex. Richmond, via Quan-4.00

4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and

5.00 † Washington, Annapolis and way

5.20 †Frederick and way Stationa.

4.00 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. Ex.

6.20 †Martinsburg and way stations.

6.25 † Washington and way stations.

8.10 †St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No connection for Pittsburg on Sunday.

9.00 ‡On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way

11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.

For Metropolitan Branch-- 7.10 A. M., ‡1.30 and 2.50 P.M. For Rockville †8.15 A. M., †4.00 and †8.10 P.M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

5.00, †6.50, 6.55, †9.00 10.00 A. M. 12.10; †1.35, ‡1.40,, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, †4,40, †5.45, †6.45. 7.30, †9.35; †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily

except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,

Feb-tf G'l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

COL.W. W. W. BOWIE will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,

Oct-tf

Baltimore. Md

Ferfumed Chromo &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 42 Mixed Cards and Oct Iy fine locket Knib 2c. Autograph Album, 2k. Game Authors. Clinton bros. Chatonville, Conn.

HUGH BOLTON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1798,

81 & 83 McELDERRY'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE,

Febry Manufacturers and Dealers in

GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, & NAVAL STORES.

Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER.

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the ildest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.



We manufacture the old reliable Stover—the well tried, strong, durable and self-regulating, solid Wind Will, which took the Centennial Dipioma, as well as a Medal. Al-o O. E. Winger's Improved \$20 Feed Grinder, which is operated by Pumping Wind Mills—a novel and perfect Mill for grinding all kinds of grain for stock and house use. Agents wauted. Send to for catalogue to

E. B. WINGER, Successor to STOVER WIND ENGINE CO., Freeport, IL Branch Factory, Kansas City, Mo.

LAND PLASTER

Was introduced into the United States by Benjamin Franklin, aud first used by him in this country on his farm near Philadelphia. He divided a lot bordering on one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the city, into two sections, and the signs which he erected called the attention of the passers-by to the fact that "This part of the lot has been sown with Plaster of Paris," and "This part had not been sown." The effect of the plaster was remarkable, almost doubling the production of grass, and forthwith the demand for the new fertilizer became very great, and importations of it was the result.

Much might be written about its value to farmers, but they have

TESTED ITS MERITS

and they know, while other fertilizers have proved worthless,

PLASTER CONTINUES TO ENDURE THE TEST

and the steady increase in its sales is the best evidence of its growing popularity. It is doubtless the

Cheapest Fertilizer in Existence.

The analysis of this plaster is about 20 per cent. richer, in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime, than in plaster usually sold.



AGENT FOR CELENETIC CEMENT. This is next in strength to ENG. PORTLAND, and is being extensively used by lhe U. S. Govt. The Govt. test of tensile strength is 455 lbs. to the sq. in., which is 321 lbs stronger than other American brands.

DAMP WALLS AND LEAKY CISTERNS CURED

BY USE OF ENGLISH PETRIFYING PAINT.



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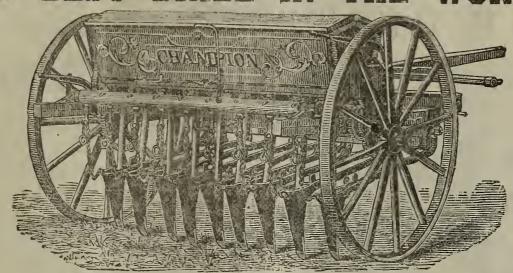
AGENT AND IMPORTER,

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THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL

With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.

THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!



ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is

Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail-to See it before Purchasing any other.

FOR SALE BY

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BALTIMORE, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN

Surpassing all Others

AND PRONOUNCED

THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands today at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in he United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

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of	Cover.	Style.		R	equir	Wei	ght.	Price	
		8 in.	wheel						\$14
12		6.6	6.6		a la	d.	312	6.6	18
14		6.6	66		a lac			6.6	20
16	66	66	6.6		man		38	6.6	22
18	66	6.6	.6	66	. 6	6.6	41	6.6	24
		7	IEW	MAG	HI	VES			

FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in. 101 in. wheels, 61 in. cylinder, man size, 48 lbs..... 17 in. 10½ in. wheels, 6½ in. cylinder, man

size, 51 lbs..... The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the Pennsylvania Lawn Mower and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the

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LITTLES CHEMICAL FLUID.

Non-poisonous, Non-corrosive Disinfectant, and Specific for Scab, Mange, Ticks, Lice, Fleas & ail insect pests.

Is now extensively used in all the great wool-growing countries of the world, and is rapidly superceding all other pr parations. In Australia it is the recognized Dip and in New Zealand it is used in the Government Dipping Stations, and is highly recommended by the principal Sheep Inspectors. In the United States also, although only recently introduced, it is having a large sale, especially in California, and during the last twelve months many thousands gallons have been shipped to that State alone. It greatly increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

It is before all other Dips in the simplicity of its

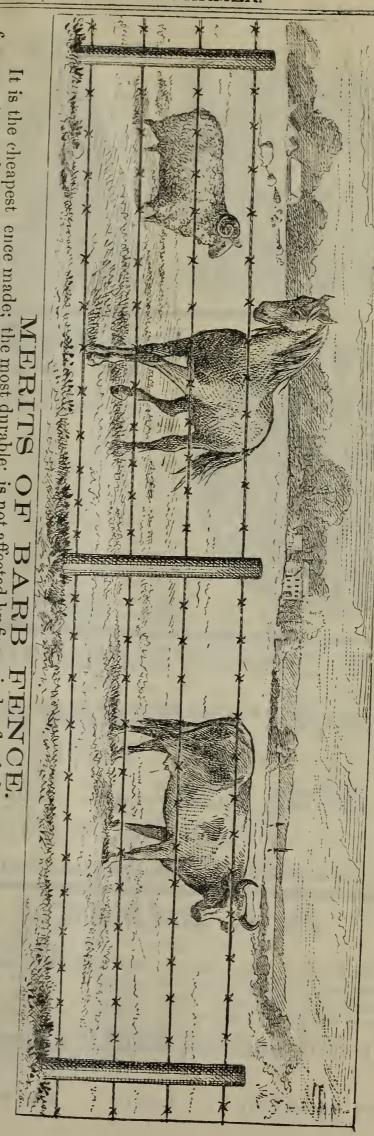
It is before all other Dips in the simplicity of its preparation. It mixes at once with cold water and a single trial will prove that on coming in contact with the water the whole is changed into a milky white dip, which is distinctly not the csse with any other material.

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Outfit furnished tree, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so WI vso easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great prsfits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dol ars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are ab e to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money write to us at once. All furnished free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

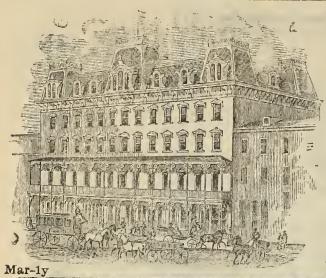
Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upw rds is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls n ake great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune, Address H. Hallett & Co Portland, Maine.

FOUR POINTED AND THE CHEAPEST BARB WIRE



can fence a good sized farm in a day; it is the greatest practical invention of the age, and has come to be the farm and railroad profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out. to it; weeds are easily kept out of it; requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw at one load enough to fence a farm; and fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself-acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. It is the cheapest ence made; the most durable; is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow drifts; takes fewer No branch of farming is more

found measures 15 feet in lenghth; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices. The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not effected by heat or cold. E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO., 141 & 143 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.



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the "MALTBY" is the only House in Baltimore conducted on both the

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Its locations, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Fourist and Business men generally.

Owing to the decline in the cost of many articles appertaining to our expenses, the rates of Board will be reduced after March 10th, 1877, to

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Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATOR, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.



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MERCER & CO., Managers, Established 1850. 73 THIRD ST.

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STENCIL PLATES, STEEL STAMPS, SEAL PRESSES, Railroad and all kinds of Dating Stamps in Rubber or Metal to order. We have the Largest Variety of Stencil Tools in the world, which enables us to produce First Class Work at the very Lowest Rates, and under present Postal Laws we send all Stencils, Steel Stamps, &c., that do not weigh over 4 lbs. free of freight to our customers: thus enabling parties in other States to get their customers; thus enabling parties in other States to get their work as cheap as though they lived in Baltimore. Flour, Whiskey, Tobacco and Commission Merchants Stencils in new and Original Styles a Specialty. Address all communications to, W. K. LANPHEAR, Louisville, Ky. m-Iy

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Pure Fine Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Bone Black, Pure Super Phosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Ground Plaster, Oil of Vitriol 66°, and all Chemicals, &c., used in making Super Phosphate.

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METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD

PUMPS.

Most Perfect Pump ever Invented.

The Weak Point in other Cucumber Pumps is in this rendered indestructible.

SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

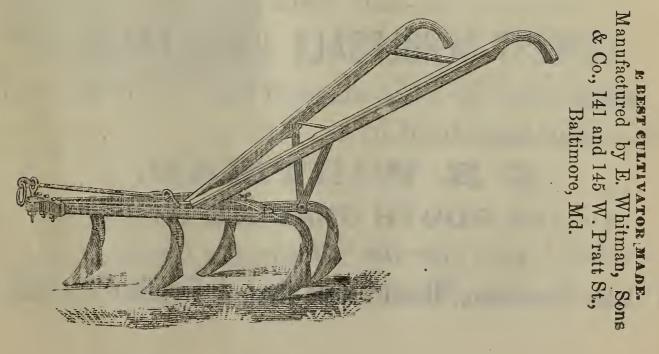
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BRITISH MIXTURE! A High Crade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

Cash Prices.

Price 1 to 3 Tons, \$32.00 per 2,000 Lbs.

" 3 to 6 " 31.00 per " Lbs.
" 6 & over, 30.00 per " Lbs.

Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

No Agents,

No Commissions,

No Credits,

No Bad Debts.

This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

-AT THE-

LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICE.

Send for a Circular and read the opinions of those who have tried it.

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General Agent for the "Champion Grain Drill,"
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Commencing SUNDAYOctober 24th,
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daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown
Waynesboro and Emmittsburg 8.30 A.M., 4.30 P. M.
For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. H. and
G. R. R. (through cars) 8.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Frederick 8.30 A. M. (through car) 4.15 P. M. For
Chambersburg, Pa. 4.30 P. M.
For Union Bridge 8.30 A. M., 4.30 and 6.25 P.M.
Westminister 9.50 A. M.: Reisterstown 2 P. M.
Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 8.20, 10.35 A. M.
and 1.35 4.25 and 6.40 P. M,
On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge
9 A,M 2.00 P. M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A. M
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Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton
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H. GRISWOLD, General Ticket Agent.
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Merchant's and Miner's TRANSPORTATION CO.'S "SAVANNAH LINE"

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN,

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Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets issued to all points in

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Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains.

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BEL AIR, MD.

365 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfle free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

A WEEK. 312a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta. Me. Dec-ly

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BAY LINE

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST,

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street, at 7,30 P. M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South. to New Orleans; also for Petersburg. Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

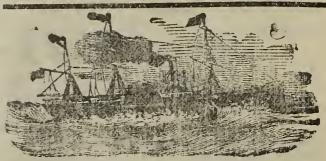
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

boats.

Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15
minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets,
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For tickets and information, apply at Company's
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Steamers,
WM. M. LAWSON, Agent.
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Feb-11



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Fast Freight & Passenger Line. THROUGH

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Piedmont Air Line From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH

This is the ONLY LINE which has No Transfer or Hauling of Freight

THROUGH RICHMOND.

Time QUICK and LOW RATES Guaranteed

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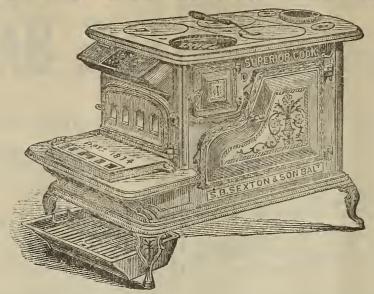
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FOR WOOD OR COAL. Three Sizes—No. 7, No. 8, No. 9.

The above cut represents the Superior Cook, a new first-class Cook Stove finished in the best manner, with the latest improvements, and one that cannot be excelled in its Baking or Cooking qualities. It is of a new and handsome design, full size, with large Oven, economical, very heavy and durable, made of the best material, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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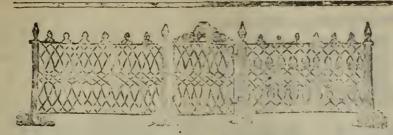
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VIRGINIA, CAROLINA AND SEORGIA YELLOW-PINE TIMBER.

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A Large Assortment of Dry Lumber, suitable for Bridge and Car Builders. Cabinent Makers, Pattern Makers, House and Ship Carpenters, Machinists, and Wheelwrights. FENCING, SHINGLES, LATHS, FICKETS & DRESSED LUMBER. jy



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AND

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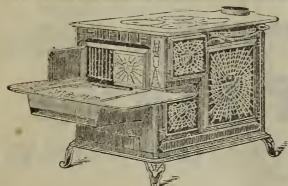
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Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

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Buy only the Best!

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Grand, Square and Upright PIAINOS! HIGHEST HONORS

Over all Americam and many European rivals at the

EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1878. THE STILLY PIANO

Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,
SWEETNESS,
EVENNESS OF TONE
FAULTLESS ACTION,
EASY TOUCH,
ARTISTIC FINISH,
EXTREME DURABILITY.

Every Piano is a Work of Art.

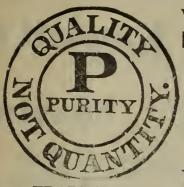
PERFECT IN DESIGN,
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A large assortment of Second-hand Pianos always on hand. General Agent for Burdett, Clough & Warren Peloubet, Pelton & Co., New Engiand, and Taylor & Farley Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly installments. Send for Illustrated piano or organ catalogue.

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The Brown Chemical Co.

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OFFICE, 25 S. SHARP STREET,

Sole Manufacturers of

Powell's Prepared Chemicals.

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in

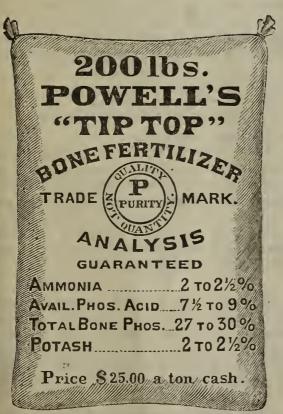
Powell's Pure Dis'd Bone
Powell's Pure Bone Meal,
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Powell's Pure Diss'd S. C. Bone,
Sulphat Magnesia,

Kainit,
Sulphate Potash,
Muriate Potash,
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Oil Vitriol.

Special Mixtures and Fertilizers made to order.

Powell's Tip Top Bone Fertilizer.

Only one Price---\$25.00 a ton Cash. No Commissions to Agents.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Tip Top bone fertilizer, as will be seen by analysis, is very rich in plant food. We put it on the Market as being much cheaper and equally as good as many of the higher priced brands that are now sold. The analysis of this fertilizer is guaranteed, and is in the best mechanical condition for drilling. There is not one pound of earth or foreign matter used in making the compound. These facts, with the high chemical value and low price of the "Tip Top," will make it fill a demand made by a great many farmers for a cheap and efficient Fertilizer where they have not the time or means of manipulating chemicals successfully.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

A pamphlet giving full description of our goods and testimonials from leading farmers as to their qualities, mailed to any address on application to

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Kendall's

Spavin

Cure.



Kendall's

Spavin

Cure.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., January 20th. 1880.

Dr. B J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your lelter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or tour years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road, he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P.N.GRANGER.

Perseverance will tell!

Sloughton, —, March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; do not know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to get the large one off and two for the small one. I have used 10 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co.: Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but, having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to yon, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavia Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its acts, as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callons, sprains swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you,

or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

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Liquid Paints Ready Mixed in all Styles of Packages.

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CUT, GROUND ENAMELED & COLORED GLASS,

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Manufacturers of Rhodes

STANDARD MANURES,

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Dealers in Fertilizer Materials,

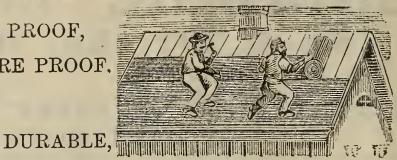
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CHEAP,



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APPLIED,

SATISFACTION

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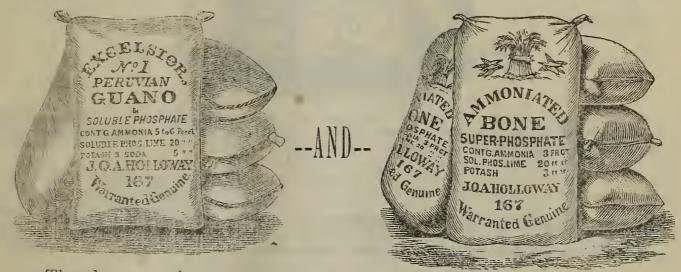
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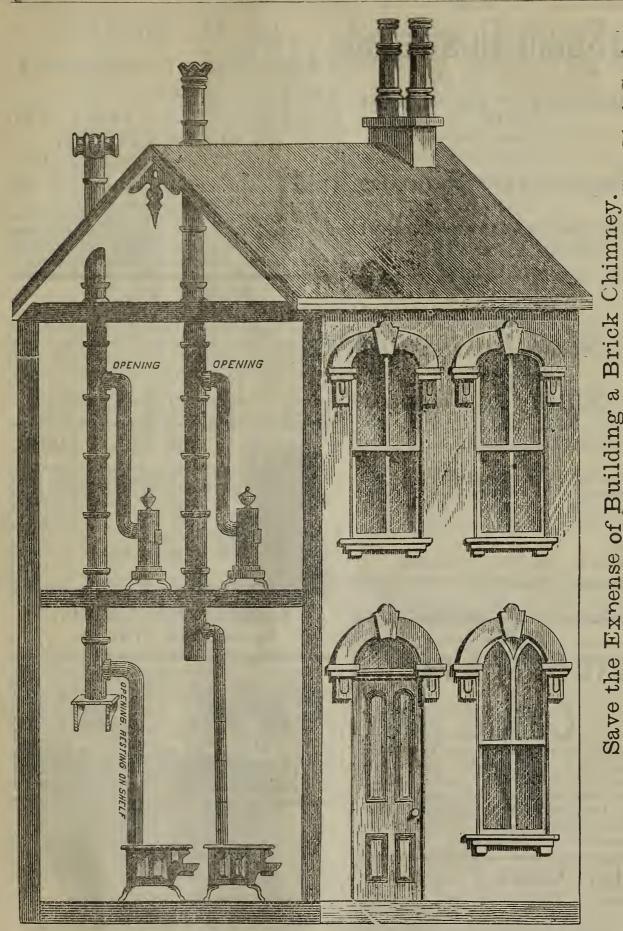
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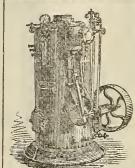
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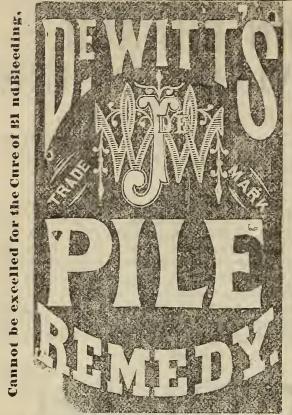
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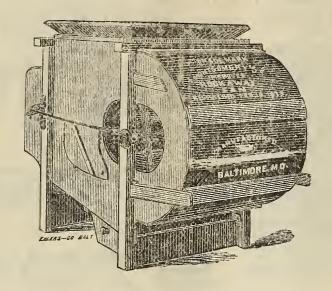
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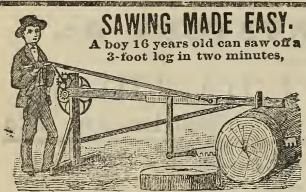
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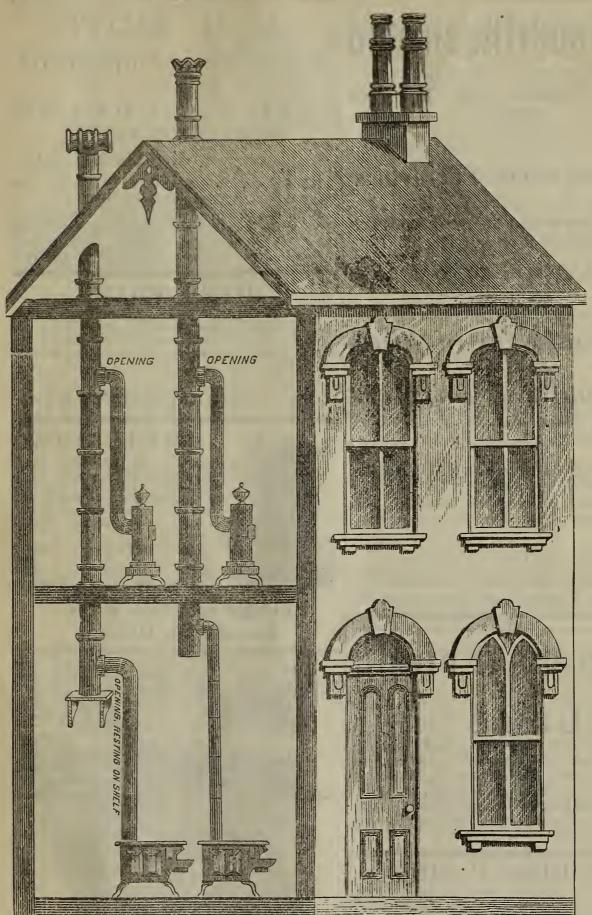
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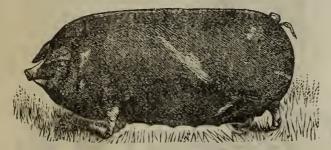
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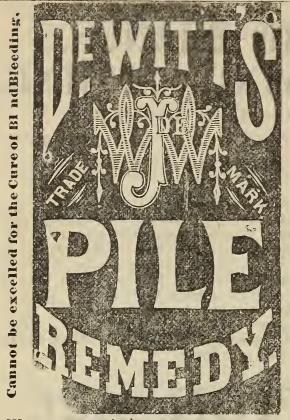
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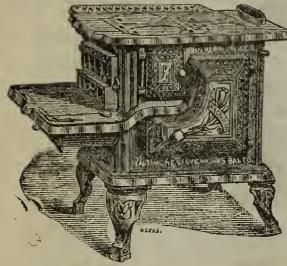
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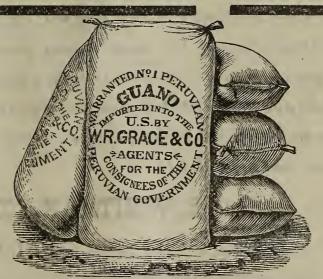
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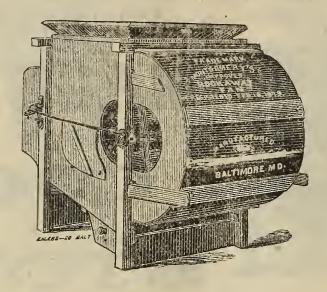
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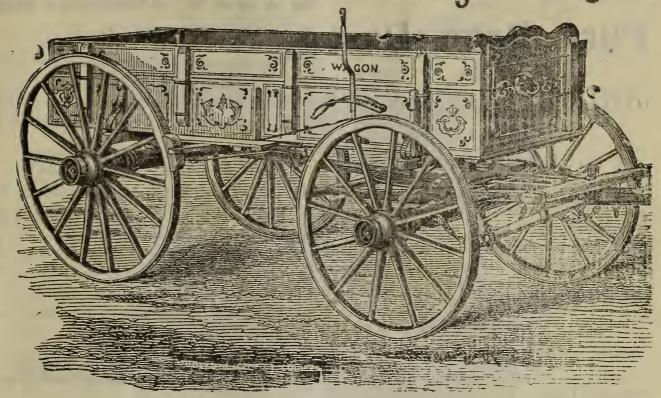
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2" "	6.6	for 4	Horses,	with	stiff	tongue,		00— 5000 lbs
pole	and stretcl	her chain	8,	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	120	00— 5000 lbs
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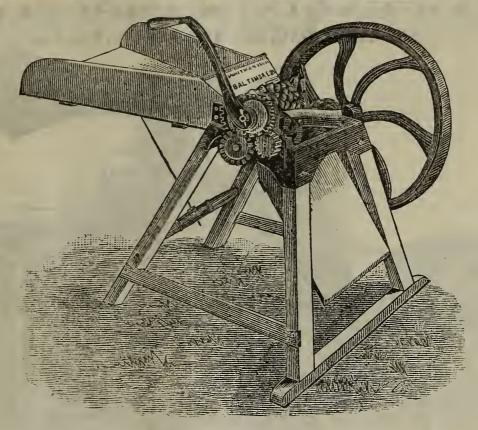
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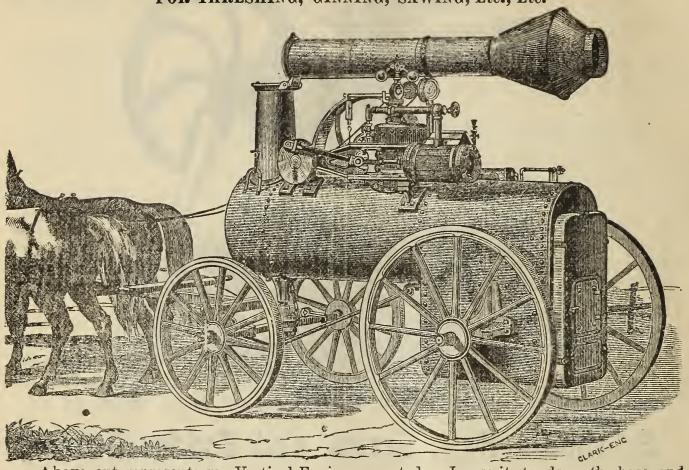
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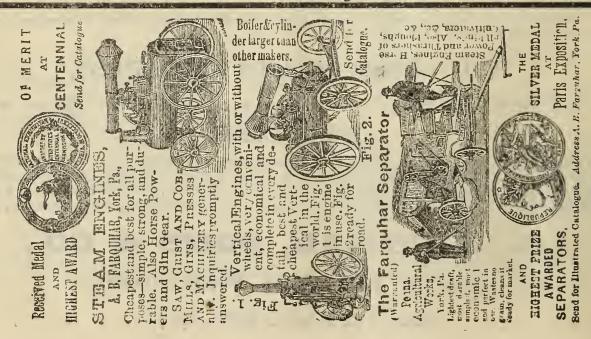


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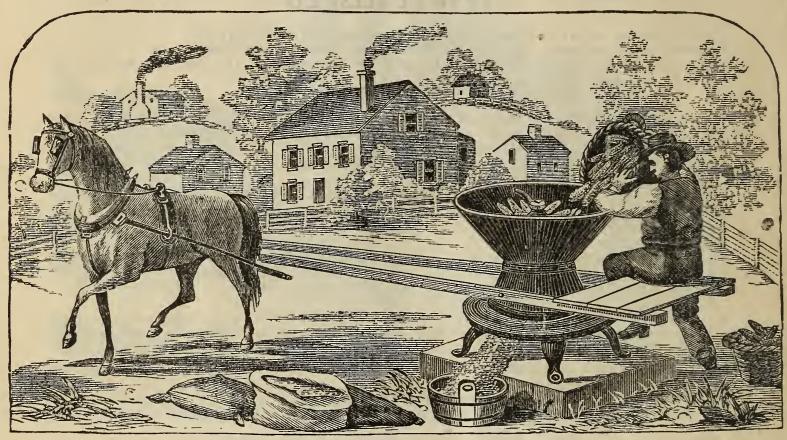
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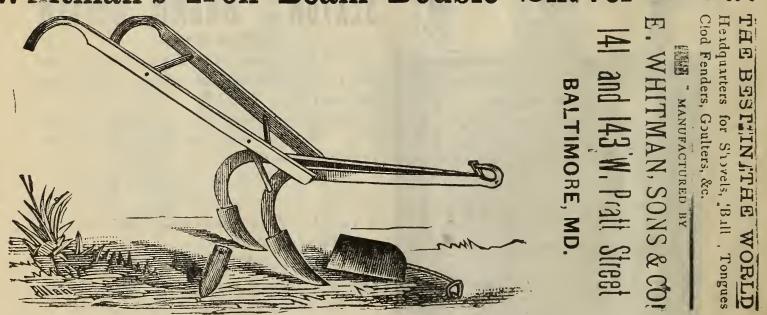
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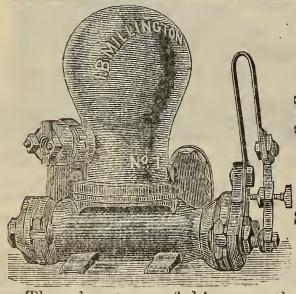
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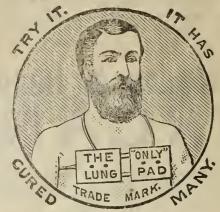
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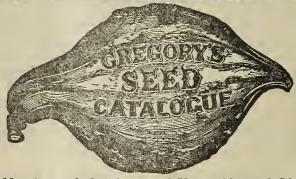
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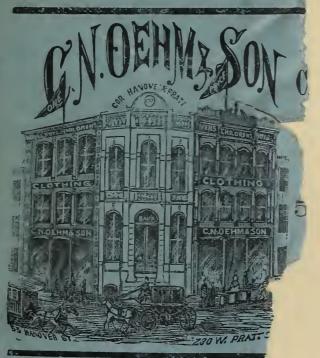
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